

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

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ELECTION NEWS FROM OUTSIDE

**Independents are Completely
Snowed Under at
Zion City**

WAUKEGAN VOTE IS LIGHT

Reports from other parts of the county are to the effect that Antioch was not the only township that had its political scrap on Tuesday.

At Libertyville the People's party won a sweeping victory over the Republican party.

At Highland Park William J. Obee was re-elected as supervisor in a three-cornered race, one of the hottest the town has had in a long time. Edward Maroney, popular chief of police of the city, gave a further indication of his popularity when he was elected constable, leading the entire ticket. Mrs. Jennie L. Miller, only woman candidate was defeated for the office of assistant supervisor.

In Zion City the big fight was between B. C. Thompson and G. R. Kirk for the office of supervisor, with the former winning by a majority of 529. The Independents put up a hard fight to elect Kirk, but the majority which piled up for the Theocratic ticket plainly showed them that their cause was lost. Kirk used every effort to offset the Zion vote by pitting the Winthrop Harbor vote against it. Autos bearing the sign "vote for Kirk" plied between the two places all day, but the effort was a failure and Thompson was carried into office by a landslide.

At Waukegan the election fell far short of creating the excitement that was manifest at the primary. The total vote cast on Tuesday was over 400 less than that of the primary.

George Baird was elected as supervisor without opposition. Chas. Crapo, Andrew Effinger, Conrad Hollstein, D. A. Hutton and W. O. Samson were elected as assistant supervisors.

Only two contests developed. Leo F. Farmer ran for Justice of the Peace on the Independent ticket and went down to defeat with less than half of the vote that he received at the primary. His defeat was the result of the strenuous fight put up by those who objected to the part he had taken in the prosecution of the blind pig cases.

Wm. Wells was an Independent candidate for the office of constable. He also met defeat having received but 157 votes.

Select Delegates to Judicial Convention

The Lake County Republican Central Committee met in the court house at Waukegan on Monday afternoon at two o'clock for the purpose of selecting 35 delegates to Judicial Convention to be held at Rockford next Saturday.

The meeting was presided over by Supervisor W. J. Stratton of Ingleside, chairman of the County Central committee. W. O. Samson of Waukegan was secretary.

A motion was made that the chairman appoint the delegation. Mr. Stratton appointed the following men:

P. L. Persons, T. J. Stahl, A. F. Beaubien, Elam L. Clark, W. A. Deane, L. P. Hanna, Paul MacGuffin, Benj. Miller, E. V. Orvis, John D. Pope, E. M. Runyard, W. G. Strong, James G. Welch, Wm. F. Weiss, L. O. Brockway, Clarence W. Diver, Geo. Baird, J. H. DePew, Ed. Conrad, A. V. Smith, Theo. Forby, John D. Thomas, Henry Eger, Scott Levey, R. W. Churchill, W. J. Smith, Ira W. Holdridge, Julius V. Balz, Conrad Holstein, W. O. Samson, Max Przyborski, Martin Decker, E. S. Gail, John L. Udell, Henry Foley.

After the appointing of delegates a resolution was presented and adopted instructing the delegates to support the sitting judges, namely, C. C. Edwards, R. K. Welsh and Edward D. Shurtleff. Judge Edwards was called upon for a speech, and responded.

The delegates will meet at the court house early next Saturday morning, the plan being to get under way at eight o'clock if possible, as the trip will be made in automobiles.

Meetings were held in all the counties Monday to name and instruct delegates who will attend the convention.

The Truth About Scarlet Fever in Antioch

Reports being circulated in the surrounding county in regard to the scarlet fever situation in Antioch are so greatly exaggerated that we take this opportunity to give the public the facts and at the same time emphatically deny the rumor that close to fifty cases now exist in this village. The number of cases in Antioch and adjoining territory will not exceed eleven or twelve. All of these cases are quarantined and most if not all of them are well on the way to recovery.

True it is that our schools, churches and movies have been closed by order of the board of health on three occasions. In February the fever broke out in the grade school, three cases being discovered there almost at the same time. The school was closed, the Sunday Schools were closed and the children of the school were forbidden to attend movies or gatherings of any kind. As no more cases developed for a time the quarantine was lifted.

Then along about the middle of March after the high school basketball team had been to Elgin, more cases of the fever was reported, this time mostly among the young people who had attended the basketball tourney at Elgin. The schools, churches and movies were closed and all public gatherings were forbidden for a week. Once more conditions appeared to be normal, schools were resumed for one week when suddenly two or three more cases were reported one from the grade school and one from the high school and one or two that were not students at any school. Then again came the quarantine. Monday everything was again ordered closed, and we are still closed and probably will be for a couple of weeks. All children under sixteen years of age have been ordered to stay on their own premises and two deputy marshals are on duty to see that the order is obeyed. But let it be thoroughly understood that this quarantine measure has been resorted to on each occasion in an effort to prevent a further spread of the trouble.

We are not, as many outsiders seem to think, "being swallowed up by a terrible epidemic," but are only submitting to the safe and sane application of a method to stamp out the disease as soon as possible.

In all we have had about a dozen cases in about seven weeks and five of the cases have been outside the village. Now just subtract twelve from fifty and you will see that about thirty-eight of Antioch's fever cases are "hot air."

Perry Injured in Auto Accident

On Last Wednesday afternoon E. A. Perry was driving east on the plank road, when the steering gears of his automobile refused to work properly as he reached the bridge at the eastern end of the cement on the road above mentioned. His car crashed into the railing of the bridge, doing a great deal of damage to the car.

It seems that the gears locked and in an endeavor to avoid the crash Mr. Perry wrenched the steering wheel with such strength and force that the same broke, throwing one of his hands through the lower glass of the wind shield, lacerating that member so it bled profusely. The car was covered with blood as was the greater part of the road thereabouts. Seeing his great loss of blood Mr. Perry was tying his wrist when another auto came along and gave assistance. The machine also took him to Libertyville, where he was given medical aid. It was also discovered that four ribs were broken and that he was badly shaken up. So far we have been unable to get an interview with Mr. Perry.—Grayslake Times.

Notice

Spring and Summer fashions for 1921 of the Victor Ladies Tailoring company. Orders taken for ready-to-wear or made-to-measure, high class suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists and petticoats. The styles are more beautiful than ever and the material of the finest grades. Ask to see my ready made dresses. For style and prices they cannot be equaled anywhere. All garments bought of me will be fitted free of charge, fit guaranteed. Mrs. A. G. Watson. Antioch. Phone 1743. 28w4

Phonograph as a Burglar Alarm. A practical genius has hitched up his phonograph to the door and at night after hours should any intruder succeed in opening the door the phonograph is set into action and by means of a specially made record it calls loudly for help to catch the thief.

Success at Laet. "Ah!" said the golfer, who was kneeling as the ice gave way beneath him, "at last I have developed a perfect follow through."—Boston Transcript.

HOT FIGHT WAGED AT TUESDAY'S ELECTION

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE DEFEATS THE REGULAR PARTY NOMINEE

Naber Wins for Supervisor by a Majority of 65 After Having Lost at the Caucus by 20.

Total vote cast 1015.

Total vote cast in First Precinct 665.
Total vote cast in Second Precinct 350.
Total men's vote in 1st Precinct 359.
Total women's vote in 1st precinct 306.
Total men's vote in 2d precinct 190.
Total women's vote in 2d precinct 160.

Tuesday was a busy day for the judges and clerks of election. They were kept hustling the entire day to take care of the crowds that thronged to the polls and piled up the largest number of votes that has ever been cast in Antioch township, thereby reversing the decision of the voters at the caucus and declaring B. F. Naber the successful candidate for the office of supervisor, by a majority of sixty-five.

The entire fight centered on the choice for that office, with L. B. Grice the regular nominee being opposed by B. F. Naber on the independent ticket.

The scrap was started several weeks before the caucus when both Grice and Naber avowed themselves as candidates for the office. Each side "pulled every available rope" and when the votes were counted on the nineteenth day of March it was found that seven hundred and forty-four enthusiastic supporters had each cast a ballot for the candidate of their choice. The supporters of the two factions were quite evenly divided and the result of the scrap gave Grice just twenty votes to the good.

Mr. Naber immediately announced his intention of running on the independent ticket and the scrap began all over again with renewed vigor. Each side worked with grim determination and when election day dawned it revealed a thoroughly organized band of workers arrayed on each side. Just as soon as the polls were opened the voters began to pour in and the row of autos on Main street all the morning made one think of a "fourth of July" celebration. Everybody was busy, automobiles hurried back and forth, with each one that was working in the interest of Mr. Naber carrying a blue ribbon across the wind shield. Checkers were stationed at each polling place and it is safe to say that every voter in the township, with the exception of those under quarantine, was brought out, and the largest vote in the history of the township was recorded.

The total number of votes cast was 1015, of this number 472 were cast for Grice and 537 for Naber. These figures go to show that since the result of the caucus was announced Grice has added 90 to his list of supporters, while Naber

added almost double that number, his exact gain being 175.

In the first precinct the vote was as follows:

Total Vote cast 665.

Men's Vote—

For Supervisor

L. B. Grice.....136

B. F. Naber.....221

For Justice of the Peace

Harry A. Isaacs.....161

Jos. C. James.....153

For Constables

L. H. Felter.....149

Jos. Fillweber.....149

Women's Vote—

For Supervisor

L. B. Grice.....142

B. F. Naber.....161

For Justice of the Peace

Harry A. Isaacs.....107

Jos. C. James.....112

For Constables

L. H. Felter.....108

Jos. Fillweber.....96

In the second precinct the vote was as follows:

Total vote cast 350.

Men's Vote—

For Supervisor

L. B. Grice.....92

B. F. Naber.....98

For Justice of the Peace

Harry A. Isaacs.....92

Jos. C. James.....95

For Constables

L. H. Felter.....97

Jos. Fillweber.....93

Women's Vote—

L. B. Grice.....102

B. F. Naber.....57

Justice of the Peace

Harry A. Isaacs.....59

Jos. C. James.....70

For Constables

L. H. Felter.....59

Jos. Fillweber.....58

The special gravel tax carried. In the first precinct the vote was:

Men's Vote—

For gravel tax.....198

Against gravel tax.....100

Women's Vote—

For gravel tax.....88

Against gravel tax.....66

Carried by a majority of 120.

In the second precinct:

Men's Vote—

For gravel tax.....115

Against gravel tax.....46

Women's Vote—

For gravel tax.....59

Against gravel tax.....22

Carried by a majority of 106.

Straw Vote Shows Which Way Wind Blows

Is the day light saving plan popular? Indications do not seem to point that way. The Waukegan Sun took a straw ballot to determine the feeling of the residents of that city and when the votes were counted last Saturday evening it was found that of the three hundred and twenty-six persons who expressed their opinion one hundred and sixteen favored the plan while two hundred and ten were against it. Zion has adopted the plan, while Milwaukee, Racine, Kenosha and Waukegan are to vote on the matter.

Success in a Nutshell. The talent of success is nothing more than doing what you can do well, and doing well whatever you do without a thought of fame.—Longfellow.

A Tough Beard. A woman stated at Westminster the other day that her husband, saying he was going to have a shave, left the house six months ago, and had not returned.—London Daily Mail.

Suggestions in Order. Jud Thinkins says a bird that can sing and won't sing must be made to sing—but how are you going to make it?

Clean Up Day, Monday, April 18

Citizens to thoroughly clean every home in the community by removing all trash and rubbish and by the generous use of soap and water. The whole house should be opened to fresh air and sunshine. All trash, rubbish and garbage from the house and yard to be assembled in alley or street for the garbage removal wagon or burned. Many localities have greatly increased popular interest in "clean up" day by arranging for a common bonfire for all the community trash, etc.

By Order of President and Village Board and State Department of Public Health.

Notice of Appreciation

I wish to extend my sincere appreciation to the voters of Antioch township for the loyal support accorded to me at the polls on Tuesday, and in return for the confidence you have placed in me I will endeavor to do all in my power to safeguard the interests of the township which I represent.

Sincerely Yours,
B. F. Naber

Bright. You can't always tell how sharp a fellow is until you sit on his point of view.—Cartoons Magazine.

Weather Report for the Month of March

Mar. 1921—Warmest day 76 on the 19. Coldest day 13 above on the 23. Average temperature 42.4. Rainfall 6.34 inches.

Mar. 1920—Warmest day 72 on the 31. Coldest day 3 below on the 7. Average temperature 35.8. Rainfall 3.56 inches.

Mar. 1919—Warmest day 67 on the 20. Coldest day 11 above on 10. Average temperature 39.1. Rainfall 1.65 inches.

Mar. 1918—Warmest day 72 on the 14. Coldest day 20 below on the 1. Average temperature 22.83. Snowfall 5 inches. Rainfall 2.09.

Mar. 1917—Warmest day 72 on the 31. Coldest day 3 below on the 5. Average temperature 35.4. Snowfall 2 inches. Rainfall 1.06 in.

Mar. 1915—Warmest day 56 on the 24. Coldest day 12 below on the 30. Average temperature 31.43. Total rainfall 17.5 inches.

Mar. 1914—Warmest 62 day on the 15. Coldest day 10 below on the 10. Average temperature 36.67. Total rainfall 2.71 inches.

Mar. 1913—Warmest day 61 on the 19. Coldest day 8 above on the 7. Average temperature 32.70. Total rainfall 2.53 inches. Snow 8 in.

Mar. 1912—Warmest day 42 on the 17. Coldest day 8 below on the 1. Average temperature 15.71. Total rainfall 1.09 inches. Snow 13 in.

Mar. 1911—Warmest day 72 on the 15. Coldest day 8 below on the 16. Average temperature 32.35. Total rainfall .23 inches.

Mar. 1910—Warmest day 82 on the 19. Coldest day 10 below on the 15. Average temperature 45.22. Total rainfall .05 inches.

Gov. Small Lets Contract For Bond Issue Roads

Governor Small, on Wednesday of this week, answered the anti-administration propagandists who have been clamoring for the pushing of the good roads program regardless of cost.

He answered by letting contracts for fifteen miles of bond issue roads in Kane county for \$345,000 or \$29,975 a mile including cement.

This is thousands of dollars less than the bids of February 18, which he rejected; thousands less than the propagandists said the roads would cost and under the \$30,000 a mile figure which he intimated some time ago was the maximum which he would pay for roads.

The contract was awarded to McCall Construction Company of Chicago. Work is to be commenced at once.

VILLAGE ELECTION

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday the nineteenth day of April next, at the Village Hall in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, an Election will be held for the following Village Officers, viz:

One President of the Village.
Three Village Trustees.
One Village Treasurer.

Which election will be opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Given under my hand at Antioch the 30th day of March A. D. 1921.

Harry A. Isaacs,
Village Clerk.

Adjudication Notice

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber Administrator of the estate of James T. Wilton, deceased, will attend the county court of Lake county at a term thereof to be held at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, 1921, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

Eugene A. Wilton,
Administrator as aforesaid.
Waukegan, Ill., March 28, 1921.
E. M. Runyard, Attorney. 30w4

A Big New Lemon.

A new lemon called the Ponderosa, is now being cultivated. It grows to the size of grapefruit and, although its flavor is rather mild, may be used in every way in which ordinary lemons are used.

Humanty Classified. Humanty seems to be divided into two classes—learners and lifters, complainers and smilers, critics and doers, breakers and makers.

A Monopoly. We never know what the future has in store for us—and the worst of it is we can't go to any other store.—Boston Transcript.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Our Exchanges Have Many
Items of Different Events
Concerning News**

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

Washington—"This huge mistake of raising government funds by taxing children's ice cream cones must be remedied at once," said Senator Smoot in announcing new tax plans the first of the week.

The State's Attorney has demanded an itemized statement of the expenditures made by officials of the village of McHenry. The entire village is in a state of excitement and the alleged reckless expenditure of the village funds is the topic of the hour.

A headline in the Elkhorn Independent regarding the Easter services last week said: "Services in Commemoration of Birth of Christ at all the Local Churches." Either a bad break on the part of the linotype or there is a ripe field for the services of Rev. Mayo and other Elkhorn preachers. We understand Brother Aldrich's friends arranged a Christmas card shower.

Announcement has been made by the Austin Machinery corporation of Chicago that it will rebuild its plant at Winthrop Harbor, recently destroyed by fire. The loss at this plant was extensive, but the corporation is in position to take care of all business through the duplication of its production facilities at its Muskegon plant or Toledo plant (formerly the Toledo Bridge and Crane Co.) Ample stocks are on hand at these two plants to take care of the immediate demands. The extensive operations of this corporation, however in the building of construction, contractors' and public service machinery, make it advisable to rebuild the Winthrop Harbor plant, as the location of this plant particularly facilitates production for the west and northwest territory.

CHINCH BUGS WILL NOT ATTACK THE SUNFLOWER

**When Corn Crops Are Destroyed Late
Planting of Sunflower Assures Silage.**

Chinch bugs which destroy so much Illinois corn will not attack the sunflower. This fact makes it possible for those Illinois farmers whose corn crops have been destroyed by these pests to plant sunflowers and be assured of sufficient silage for feeding purposes. The agricultural experiment station of the University of Illinois is conducting a series of experiments with the sunflower on the experimental farms here and in Madison county near Alhambra. The latest experiments have shown that the best returns can be had by planting the seed late in July and cutting the crop before the plants get so large that they are hard to handle. This difficulty in handling has been the chief cause of complaint made by farmers that have been growing sunflowers for silage, and now that it has been proved that this objectionable feature can be eliminated by late planting those in charge of the experiments expect many more farmers to raise sunflowers as a substitute for corn for silage purposes.

Questionnaires seeking information as to the need of such a substitute and bearing on the methods of planting and cutting the crop have been sent to farmers all over the state by the experiment station. A circular showing the results will be prepared by the department as soon as the questionnaires are returned. These results are expected to verify the results of the experiments carried on by the university, which showed that the average yield of sunflower per acre for silage purposes is surprisingly high and that the cost in money, labor and depreciation of soil is less.

Echo of the Sod House.

An excellent substitute for cork is now obtained from turf, which, treated by a newly invented process, furnishes a material for insulation and building purposes quite equal to cork. The product is said to be equally light, firm and damp proof as well as sound proof.

The Voice of the Pack

By EDISON MARSHALL

SYNOPSIS.

Warned by his physician that he has not more than six months to live, Failing sits despondently on a park bench, wondering where he should spend those six months. A friendly squirrel practically decides the matter for him. His blood is pioneer blood, and he decides to end his days in the forests of Oregon. Memories of his grandfather and a deep love for all things of the wild help him in reaching a decision. In a large southern Oregon city he meets people who had known and loved his grandfather, a famous frontiersman. He makes his home with Silas Lennox, a typical westerner. The only other members of the household are Lennox's son, "Bill," and daughter, "Snowbird." Their abode is many miles from "civilization," in the Umpqua divide, and there Failing plans to live out the short span of life which he has been told in his. His extreme weakness in the face of even a slight exertion convinces him that the doctor had made a correct diagnosis of his case.

CHAPTER II—Continued.

Yes, Steele knew Bill. Bill weighed two hundred pounds, and he would choose the biggest of the steers he drove down to the lower levels in the winter and, twisting his horns, would make it lay over on its side. Besides, both of the men assumed that Dan must be only in the first stages of his malady.

And even as the men talked, the train that bore Dan Failing to the home of his ancestors was entering for the first time the dark forests of pine and fir that make the eternal background of the Northwest. He was wholly unable to understand the strange feeling of familiarity that he had with them, a sensation that in his dreams he had known them always, and that he must never go out of the range of them again.

Dan didn't see his host at first. For the first instant he was entirely engrossed by a feeling sense of disappointment—a surging that he had been tricked and had only come to another city after all. He got down onto the gravel of the station yard, and out on the gray street pavement he heard the clang of a trolley car. Many automobiles were parked just beside the station, some of them foreign cars of expensive makes, such as he supposed would be wholly unknown on the frontier. A man in golf clothes brushed his shoulder.

Dan looked up to the hills, and he felt better. He couldn't see them plainly. The faint smoke of a distant forest fire half obscured them. Yet he saw fold on fold of ridges of a rather peculiar blue in color, and even his untrained eyes could see that they were clothed in forests of evergreen. Over the heads of the green hills Dan could see a few great peaks; McLaughlin, even and regular as a painted mountain; Wagner, with queer white gashes where the snow still lay in its ravines, and to the southeast the misty range of snow-covered hills that were the Sikekays. He felt decidedly better. And when he saw old Silas Lennox waiting patiently beside the station, he felt he had come to the right place.

It would be interesting to explain why Dan at once recognized the older man for the breed he was. Silas Lennox was not dressed in a way that would distinguish him. It was true that he wore a flannel shirt, riding trousers and rather heavy, leather boots. But sportsmen all over the face of the earth wear this costume at sundry times. Mountain men have a peculiar stride by which experienced persons can occasionally recognize them; but Silas Lennox was standing still when Dan got his first glimpse of him. The case resolves itself into a simple matter of the things that could be read in Lennox's face.

Dan disbelieved wholly in a book that told how to read characters at sight. Yet at the first glance of the lean, bronzed face his heart gave a curious little bound. A pair of gray eyes met his—two fine black points in a rather hard gray iris. They didn't look past him, or at either side of him, or at his chin or his forehead. They looked right at his own eyes. The skin around the eyes was burned brown by the sun, and the flesh was so lean that the cheekbones showed plainly. The mouth was straight; but yet it was neither savage nor cruel. It was simply determined.

Lennox came up with a light, silent tread and extended his hand. "You're Dan Failing's grandson, aren't you?" he asked. "I'm Silas Lennox, who used to know him when he lived on the Divide. You are coming to spend the summer and fall on my ranch."

The immediate result of these words, besides relief, was to set Dan wondering how the old mountaineer had recognized him. He wondered if he had any physical resemblance to his grandfather. But this hope was shot to earth at once. His telegram had explained about his malady, and of course the mountaineer had picked him out simply because he had the

mark of the disease on his face. As he shook hands, he tried his best to read the mountaineer's expression. It was all too plain: an undeniable look of disappointment.

The truth was that even in spite of all the Chamber of Commerce head had told him, Lennox had still hoped to find some image of the elder Dan Failing in the face and body of his grandson. Because of the thick glasses, Lennox could not see the young man's eyes; but he didn't think it likely they were at all like the eyes with which the elder Failing saw his way through the wilderness at night. Of course he was tall, just as the famous frontiersman had been, but while the elder weighed one hundred and ninety pounds, bone and muscle, this man did not touch one hundred and thirty. Evidently the years had brought degeneracy to the Failing clan. Lennox was desolated by the thought.

He helped Dan with his bag to a little wily automobile that waited beside the station. They got into the two front seats, and a moment later were starting up the long, curved road that led to the Divide.

"During the hour that they were crossing over the foothills, on the way to the big timber, Silas Lennox talked a great deal about the frontiersman that had been Dan's grandfather. A mountain man does not use profuse adjectives. He talks very simply and very straight, and often there are long silences between his sentences. Yet he conveys his ideas with entire clearness.

Dan realized at once that if he could be, in Lennox's eyes, one-fifth of the man his grandfather had been, he would never have to fear again the look of disappointment with which his host had greeted him at the station. But instead of reaching that high place, he had only—death. He knew what his destiny was in these quiet



"You're Dan Failing's Grandson, Aren't You?"

hills. And it was true that he began to have secret regrets that he had come. But it wasn't that he was disappointed in the land that was opening up before him. It was true that he would be a flannel shirt, riding trousers and rather heavy, leather boots. But sportsmen all over the face of the earth wear this costume at sundry times. Mountain men have a peculiar stride by which experienced persons can occasionally recognize them; but Silas Lennox was standing still when Dan got his first glimpse of him. The case resolves itself into a simple matter of the things that could be read in Lennox's face.

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I never saw anything like it in my life."

"In this very stream," the mountaineer told him joyously, "you may occasionally catch trout that weigh three pounds."

But as he got back into the car the look of interest died out of Lennox's eyes. Of course any man would be somewhat excited by his first glimpse of the wilderness. It was not that he had inherited any of the traits of his grandfather. It was absurd to hope that he had. And he would soon get tired of the silences and want to go back to his cities. He told his thought—that it would all soon grow old to him; and Dan turned almost in anger. "You don't know," he said. "I didn't know myself, how I would feel about it. I'm never going to leave the hills again."

"You don't mean that?"

"But I do." He tried to speak further, but he coughed instead. "But I couldn't if I wanted to. That cough tells you why, I guess."

"You mean to say—" Silas Lennox turned in amazement. "You mean that you're a gonorrhea? That you've given up hope of recovering?"

"That's the impression I meant to convey. I've got a little over four months—though I don't see that I'm any weaker than I was when the doctor said I had six months. Those four will take me all through the fall and the early winter. And I hope you won't feel that you've been imposed upon—to have a dying man on your hands."

"It isn't that," Silas Lennox threw his car into gear and started up the long grade. And he drove clear to the top of it and into another glen before he spoke again. Then he pointed to what looked to Dan like a brown streak that melted into the thick brush. "That was a deer," he said slowly. "Just a glimpse, but your grandfather could have got him between the eyes. Most like as not, though, he'd have let him go. He never killed except when he needed meat. But that—as you say—ain't the impression I'm trying to convey."

He seemed to be groping for words. "What is it, Mr. Lennox?" Dan asked.

"Instead of being sorry, I'm mighty glad you've come," Lennox told him. "It's not that I expect you to be like your grandfather. You haven't had his chance. But it's always the way of true men, the world over, to come back to their own kind to die. That deer we just saw—he's your people, and so are all these ranchers that grub their lives out of the forests—they are your people, too. And you couldn't have pleased the old man's old friends any better, or done more for his memory, than to come back to his own land for your last days."

The words were strange, yet Dan intuitively understood. It was as if a prodigal son had returned at last, and although his brightness was squandered and he came only to die, the people of his home would give him kindness and forgiveness, even though they could not give him their respect.

CHAPTER III.

The Lennox home was a typical mountain ranch-house—square, solid, comforting in storm and wind. Bill was out to the gate when the car drove up. He was a son of his father, a strong man in body and personality. He too had heard of the elder Failing, and he opened his eyes when he saw the slender youth that was his grandson. And he led the way into the white-walled living room.

"You must be chilly and worn out from the long ride," Lennox suggested quietly. He spoke in the tone a strong man invariably uses toward an invalid. Dan felt a curious resentment at the words.

"I'm not cold," he said. "It's hardly dark yet. I'd sooner go outdoors and look around."

The elder man regarded him curiously, perhaps with the faintest glimmer of admiration. "You'd better wait till tomorrow, Dan," he replied. "Bill will have supper soon, anyway. You don't want to overdo too much, right at first."

"But, good heavens! I'm not going to try to spare myself while I'm here. It's too late for that."

Dan Failing is introduced to "Snowbird," who proves to be a decidedly interesting member of the Lennox family, and Dan shows new interest in life in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Watch Expenditures. If he who is always hard up will but keep a record of his expenditures he may find that he is more lacking in sense than in dollars.

Or a "Situation."

When a statesman runs into a brick wall and sees no way to get over or under, he emits a few sharp yelps and calls it a crisis.—Baltimore Sun.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS

No U. S. Rights Have Been Surrendered



WASHINGTON.—No American rights have been surrendered because of the war and none of them will be surrendered. This tersely expresses the basis of the Harding foreign policy as outlined today by an authoritative official of the new administration.

Although no positive assertion was made, it was clearly indicated that at the proper time the United States would have an influential spokesman to present its cause before the league and to stand rigidly for America's claim that it added to bring about the victory over Germany and will not surrender any American rights protected by that victory.

Fifty Thousand Jobs on the Plum Tree

UPWARDS of 50,000 appointments to public offices, carrying salaries aggregating more than \$100,000,000 a year, are to be made by President Harding. Some of these have been made, many others will be announced during the next few months, while still others will be made as the terms of present Democratic officeholders expire.

The first fruits from the shaking of the official "plum" tree were cabinet officers, whose salaries are \$12,000 a year each. Others to come include nearly a dozen ambassadors, whose salaries are \$17,500 each; many ministers at \$10,000 each; assistant secretaries, federal judges, attorneys and marshals, customs collectors, members of various government boards and commissions and postmasters by the thousands.

In contrast to the huge patronage roll of Mr. Harding are the appointive perquisites of Vice President Coolidge, whose immediate appointments comprise only his secretary, clerk, page boy and a private telegraph operator. Their salaries total \$7,700 a year. The vice president himself receives \$12,000.

Among appointments are seven members of the shipping board at \$12,000 each; two members of the interstate commerce commission at \$12,000 each; five members of the federal reserve board at \$12,000 each; three members of the tariff commission at \$7,500 each; two members of the federal trade commission at \$10,000 each; some of the nine members of the rail-

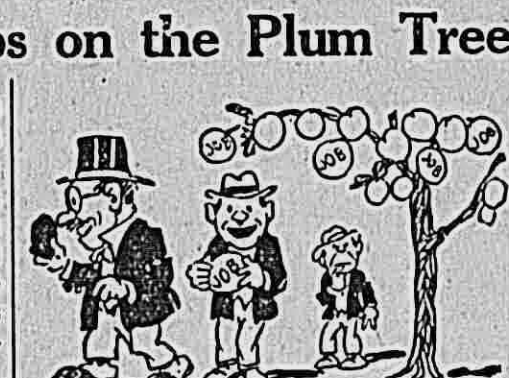
When the time comes, it was declared, the United States will be found demanding: Recognition of a right to a cable base on the Island of Yap, a right now being contested by Japan which has the mandate over Yap.

The right to oil privileges in Mesopotamia extended to nations affiliated with the League of Nations, a right contested by Great Britain.

The spokesman for the administration today said it would not be the policy of the administration to be at all flamboyant or boastful or belligerent in the handling of foreign problems growing out of the war and subsequent treaty negotiations. But this much he made plain: The rights of the United States in world affairs exist today right here just as they existed on the day of the armistice.

No one has surrendered any of these rights; no one had any authority to surrender such rights.

The rights of the United States could be altered or curtailed only through a treaty properly negotiated and ratified; so far as the United States is concerned there is no such treaty.



road labor board at \$10,000, and four members of the federal farm loan board at \$10,000 each.

Four of the nine Supreme court justices also may be appointed by President Harding. Chief Justice White and Associate Justices McKenna, Holmes and Day now are eligible, by both age and length of service, to voluntary retirement. The salary of the chief justice is \$15,000, and that of associate justices \$14,500.

Postmasters comprise the bulk of presidential patronage. There are nearly 50,000 postmasterhips remaining in the presidential class, although Mr. Wilson placed many in the civil service.

In various executive branches of the government the Department of Justice leads in patronage, with a roll of about \$130,000, including a solicitor general at \$10,000, one assistant to the attorney general at \$9,000 and seven other assistants at \$7,500.

In the Treasury department the principal plums are treasurer at \$8,000 and the commissioner of internal revenue at \$10,000.

Honoring the Soldier "Unknown Dead"



HONORS to the "Unknown Dead," as in England and France seem to have touched the American heart. Anyway, the American government is to have a hand in the British and French ceremonies. It will bestow the congressional medal of honor upon the two unknown heroes recently buried with imposing ceremonies across the sea. The bill as it passed the house was as follows:

"A bill (H. R. 10078) authorizing bestowal upon the unknown, unidentified British soldier buried in Westminster Abbey and the unknown, unidentified French soldier buried in the Arc de Triomphe of the congressional medal of honor.

"Whereas Great Britain and France, two of the allies of the United States

in the World war, have lately done honor to the unknown dead of their armies by placing with fitting ceremony the body of an unknown, unidentified soldier, respectively in Westminster Abbey and in the Arc de Triomphe; and

"Whereas, animated by the same spirit of comradeship in which we of the American forces fought alongside these allies, we desire to add whatever we can to the imperishable glory won by the deeds of our allies and commemorated in part by this tribute to their unknown dead: Now, therefore, "Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, authorized to bestow with appropriate ceremonies, military and civil, the congressional medal of honor upon the unknown, unidentified British soldier buried in Westminster Abbey, London, England, and upon the unknown, unidentified French soldier buried in the Arc de Triomphe, Paris, France."

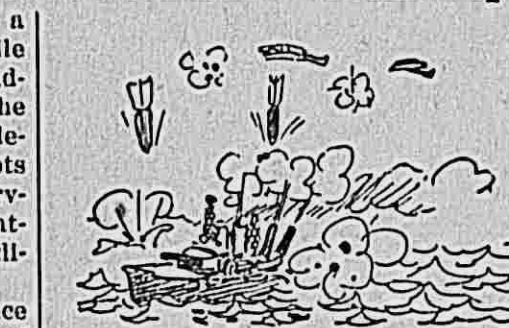
It now seems likely that we are to have the same sort of a ceremony here in America—that an unknown American soldier's body will be brought home from France and buried at Arlington, or possibly even in the capitol.

Army Fliers Eager to Bomb Warships

ARMY aviators are eager to fight a real duel with the navy. While admirals and generals have been advancing and disputing claims that the airplane is far superior to the battleship as a war weapon, army pilots have flooded the office of the air service director with pleas that the matter be settled under real war conditions.

They have been all wrought up since Josephus Daniels, then secretary of the navy, offered to stand bareheaded on a deck of a battleship and let Brigadier General Mitchell, head of the air service in the war, take a crack at him with a bombing airplane.

Lieut. C. C. Moseley, victorious pilot in the recent airplane race at Mineola field for the Pulitzer trophy, would be "tickled pink" at the opportunity of a real fight with the navy gunners. "I firmly believe," he wrote his chief, "that a bunch of those gobs would have about as much chance of hitting one of us, especially if the old battleship were in motion, as the proverbial snowball."



"With a fast plane I would feel perfectly secure to fly around all day over the Atlantic fleet and let them shoot at me with anything they have—anything from a popgun to a 16-inch piece," read a letter from Capt. Harvey Weir Cook of Fort Crook, Neb.

Army fliers claim they could sink the biggest battleship with one direct hit with a 1,100-pound bomb dropped from an altitude of 9,000 feet. They contend that the explosive would have such force it would buckle in the plates of the warship, making it impossible to keep afloat.

FINE CROPS SURE

Farmers in Western Canada Jubilant at Prospect.

Splendid Winter Weather Has Put the Naturally Fertile Land in Splendid Condition, and Bountiful Yields Are Assured.

"What a delightful winter we have had," is an expression that could be heard almost anywhere when the topic of the weather became the subject of conversation. Not only in the Middle West and "down east" could it be heard, but also in the Far West, up in the Canadian West. There the same remarkable features that brought forth a wonderful winter existed. Reports from all parts of the country, from famed Medicine Hat in Alberta to Winnipeg in Manitoba, indicate that all through the winter season very little cold weather was experienced. In December, we read that golf playing had put into the discard all ice sports, that farmers were caught "red-handed" plowing their fields. In January, the Alberta yeoman got out his tractor and in his shirt sleeves was seen preparing ground for the 1921 crop. During February, in Saskatchewan, one farmer harrowed fifty acres and planted the seed. "Why, yes, of course, in March," said an Iowa farmer, who had just heard from his son, who was looking after the Western Canadian farm, "my boy writes me they had some snow, and a few cold dips, but what did that matter? The cattle and the horses came through the winter in better condition than they looked three or four months ago. Grass was plentiful on the prairies, the stubble was rich and valuable as food, and the straw stacks and groves proved ample for shelter."

Spring is now fully upon the Western Canadian farmer, his machinery is all in shape for a spring's work, and he is looking forward to an excellent crop year. Last fall there was a splendid lot of moisture that permeated the ground sufficiently to leave a perfect seed bed. Indications are now that the crop will go in in the condition required for successful germination. Then, with the lengthened days of May and June, the many hours of sunshine that they bring, accompanied by showers of rain, and with a soil of which there is none richer nor more generous, there will be seen preparing for a ripening harvest the hundreds of thousands of acres of wheat, oats, barley, rye, alfalfa and corn that will make the hearts of the Western Canada farmers swell with pride as they reasonably look forward to an abundant harvest.

There is a great deal that can be said in favor of the climate of Western Canada. The most important is that those who live there, and have lived in other countries, prefer it to any they have experienced elsewhere. It is true the winters as a rule are colder than are those in countries lying much farther south, but it is also true that they are tempered by a dryness of the atmosphere that makes a lower temperature preferable to that several degrees higher where greater humidity prevails. Enervation and listlessness are unknown; the air is bracing, but the cold is not penetrating. Then the summers and the autumns—they could not be more enjoyable.—Advertisement.

Population of Tarsus 8,000.

The population of Tarsus, celebrated as the birthplace of St. Paul, has dropped within the last five years from 20,000 to 8,000.

Catarrah Can Be Cured

Catarrah is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. All Druggists. Circulars free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

In Days of Old.

"Your majesty has had a blowout." "Where is my wife, woman?" demanded Queen Elizabeth.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

"My Mother, 75 years old, used DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS for her back. She could hardly stand up straight. Three days' use brought a big change. Upon finishing the whole box she is well again; feels as young as a lady fifty years old."

WM. F. BOETTCHER, 187 W. George Street, St. Paul, Minn. Ask your druggist or order direct from Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Only 60c and Guaranteed.

Diamond Dinner Pills

For Constipation Never Gripe

WOOL GROWERS USE PIONEER FLEECE TWINE

Made from Kraft paper and wool. Dealers pay more for wool tied with Pioneer Fleece Twine. 2 lbs. sent postpaid on receipt of 50c and your dealer's name.

American Core-Twine Company Manufacturers Valentine and Fuld Sts., Boston, 19, Mass.

Francis Scott Key Monument



Re Star-Spangled Banner.

*Oh! can you see by the dawn's early light
What is proudly hoisted at the world's old gateway?
Whose broad stripes and bright stars through the clouds of the night
O'er the ramparts we watch'd wave a gallant streaming?*
*And the rocket's red glare - the bomb bursting in air
gave proof through the night that our flag was still there!
O say, does that star-spangled banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free - the home of the brave!*

FAC-SIMILE OF THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT



LI, good Americans stand while the band plays "The Star-Spangled Banner"; it is officially our national hymn in the navy and is generally so regarded by the nation. Doubtless most of those who stand know that it was written by Francis Scott Key, though very few know that it is sung to the tune of "Anacrein in Heaven." How many know the when, where and how of its writing?

The citizens of Baltimore staged an impressive pageant of the centenary of the Battle of North Point and Fort M'Henry during the week of September 12, 1914. Congress appropriated \$75,000 for the erection of a monument to Key, this monument to be dedicated this summer with appropriate ceremonies. It is therefore timely to recall the stirring events which led to the writing of this immortal song.

Representative J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland in a recent speech in the house reviewed those events and said, among other things:

Mr. Linthicum—This monument now to be dedicated by the national government to that immortal poet is but a fitting tribute from the government to its native state of Maryland for the heroism, generosity and support of its people during the troublous times of 1812.

To the strong support of Maryland, and particularly of its metropolis, Baltimore, is largely due the successful termination of that war. It was a Baltimore man—Minister Pickens—who asked for his leave of England, and was made Attorney General of the United States, and wrote the declaration of war.

Maryland gave to the war more officers, ships, and seamen than any other state. She supplied 46 officers, or nearly one-fifth of all the officers, of the American navy. Virginia supplied 42, which was more than all New England. Baltimore supplied 51 privates; Salem, 40; Boston, 32; and Philadelphia, 14; and the state of Maryland equipped over 100 privates in all. It is estimated that the loss to England's commerce by the Baltimore privateer captures alone was over \$16,000,000.

It was Commodore John Rogers of Baltimore, who commanded the North Atlantic squadron, and Stephen Decatur, Jr., a native of Berlin, Md., who commanded the South Atlantic squadron. It was Commodore Rogers of Maryland on the flagship The President who personally fired the first shot of the war at the British ship Belvedere. It was a Chesapeake crew, commanding the Constitution, better known as Old Ironsides, which captured the first frigate Guerriere.

The merchants of Baltimore loaned to the national government \$3,000,000, which was later assumed by the city of Baltimore, and became its first municipal debt. Finding no part of this fund available for the defense of the city, Baltimore raised \$600,000 additional with which to fortify Fort M'Henry, Fort Babcock—now Riverside park—and Fort Covington—now

Port Covington—all today within the limits of the city of Baltimore.

Because of her zeal and loyalty, Baltimore was singled out as the target for British vengeance. On the 17th of June, 1814, a newspaper published in London stated:

"The great expedition preparing at Bordeaux for America is destined for the Chesapeake direct. Our little army in Canada will at the same instant be directed to make a movement in the direction of the Susquehanna. Both armies will in all probability meet at Washington, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Our naval and military commanders have no power to conclude any armistice or suspension of arms. They carry with them certain papers which will be offered to the American government at the point of the bayonet."

After the humiliating sack of Washington, the British turned with renewed anger to attack Baltimore, to which the helpless national government could offer no resistance.

The British, however, found strong fortifications to protect the city against their attack. Gen. Samuel Smith, a heroic revolutionary figure, with a large force, had built fortifications over a mile in length from the harbor as far as the present Hopkins hospital. Behind these were mounted over 100 cannon, with 10,000 troops. The citizens rallied as one man under General Smith and toiled day after day with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow until a great armament greeted the British when, after the Battle of North Point, they arrived within sight of the city and were compelled to retreat to their ships without a single shot.

The Americans were so eager for the encounter they could not await their coming. When news reached General Smith of the anchorage at North Point of a British fleet of 50 vessels, the most formidable fleet ever seen in American waters, Gen. Stricker asked leave to advance with a brigade of 3,000 men to draw them on. Those men who landed on the 12th of September, 1814, were picked soldiers of Europe, the Duke of Wellington's Invincibles and Lord Nelson's victorious marines, fresh from Napoleonic wars.

The Americans marched bravely forward to meet the conquerors of Napoleon on the battlefield of North Point. General Ross, with 7,000 men, hurried to lunch. General Stricker, with 300 voluntary skirmish party, advanced to draw them on. General Ross, believing it incredible that the new republic should have men so fearless as to advance against his British forces, proceeded to investigate, when he was shot down by American riflemen, and the command fell to Colonel Brooke. A monument today stands for the two young men in Baltimore who brought down General Ross. For an hour and a half the raw militia of the States held in check the veteran army numbering four times its strength. The day closed with a loss to the British of 500, as against 150 of the militiamen, only 20 of the latter being killed, the others wounded or disabled. Thus was fought

of turning the chain shaft. But now the old boiler and cylinder are gone, and in their place a modern wind motor has been installed, its slim, efficient steel form rising from the cliff top in striking, yet not inharmonious, contrast with the primitive ruggedness that marks the earlier work of man and nature. The whirling 20-foot wheel of the new motive power now is drawing up 14,800 gallons of water an hour as an average figure, and it is significant of the value of modern method that the saving of fuel, no

longer needed for a hungry boiler, soon paid the cost of the mill.

the battle of North Point and the retirement of the British to their ships. It was this matchless defense that saved the nation and checked the proposed attack upon Philadelphia and New York.

Then took place the attack upon the historical Fort M'Henry; 16 bomb-and-rocket vessels bombarded the fort, throwing a constant shower of rockets and bombs, the latter weighing 220 pounds. Colonel Armistead, in command of the fort, was unable to reach them except on one or two occasions when they came nearer. As the army was retreating, a more severe bombardment than before was executed. Under the cover of darkness, as a last resort, several rocket vessels and barges, with 1,250 picked men, passed south of Fort M'Henry and attempted to land. After passing the fort, they threw up rockets of rejoicing and to light a landing place. This, however, was their undoing, and caused Commodore Rogers' "Invincible crew" at Fort Covington, under Lieutenant Newcombe and Barney's flotilla men, under Lieut. John Webster, at Fort Babcock, to pour into them a pitiless fire, sinking one barge with all on board and compelling the rest to retire. The enemy retired badly damaged under the fire from Fort M'Henry and the Lazaretto. At a safe distance they continued to bombard Fort M'Henry until morning. The bombardment lasted for 25 hours, and they are said to have thrown 1,500 to 1,800 great bombs, 400 of which landed in Fort M'Henry.

Dr. William Bennes, who had encountered the displeasure of the British at Upper Marlboro, in their march upon Washington, had been carried off in their fleet. He was a particularly close friend of Francis Scott Key, who visited the fleet at Baltimore to seek the release of his friend. Having boarded the Minden, one of the ships of the fleet, the British compelled him to remain until after the bombardment.

There he was during that memorable night when Fort M'Henry was being so terribly assaulted. We can well imagine his anxiety as to the fate of the fort and the attack to be made upon the city wherein resided his family and loved ones. He and his friend paced the deck during that night of September 13. The bombardment ceased just before day. So long as the bombardment continued they knew the fort had not surrendered, but when it ceased before daylight it left them in great suspense as to the result. We may well imagine how earnestly they looked forward to dawn and sufficient light to relieve their anxiety. How happy they must have been when they saw that "the flag was still there." Key was stirred to the depths by patriotic fervor and devotion, and there wrote his song of rejoicing, "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The memory of the old flag which saluted Key on that morning of September 14, 1814, still lives in the hearts of the people, and the flag is stored in the archives of the government.

Mutton Sausage. The Department of Agriculture says that sausage may be made from mutton mixed with pork in much the same way as beef is used. A general formula is: Mutton, two parts; lean, fresh pork, one part; fat pork, one part; salt and seasoning to taste. It can be made into cakes and cooked at once, or packed in skins. Homemade sausage is usually kept frozen.

KEEP FAMILY IN REIGN OF TERROR

Mysterious Death Threats Pinned on Front Door With Butcher Knives.

BLAME FORMER SUITOR

For More Than Year Chicago Family Has Been Kept in State of Constant Terror by Black-Hand Letters.

Chicago.—Mysterious death threats pinned to the front door with butcher knives; crude skulls and crossbones drawn on window panes by an unseen enemy; black-hand letters demanding money—these are some of the experiences which have caused the family of Jacob Kolb, a machinist of 4846 Altgeld street, to live a life of terror for the last year.

The climax came at ten o'clock one night recently when Mrs. Sophie Kolb answered the telephone.

"This is Black-Hand Kite" came a man's voice in gruff tones. "If you don't, come across with that \$5,000, we'll blow up your house! This time we mean business! Bring—"

Woman Faints at Threat.

Mrs. Kolb heard no more. She sank to the floor in a faint, leaving the receiver dangling. Motorcycle Policemen Anderson and Maloney were rushed from Shakespeare avenue station and the Cragin station was notified. Mrs. Kolb was hysterical.

"I'm sure I recognized that voice," she said after she had been calmed. "It sounded like Frank Pobloski, a young man about eighteen years old, who used to run around with Conrad Braemer of 1707 Clybourn avenue, who tried to go with my oldest daughter, Amelia, sixteen. I knew Braemer had been arrested, so I forbade him to see my daughter."

"I'll get even with you," he threatened, but I've never seen him since."

"A year ago, when we lived at 4944 Belmont avenue, the first death threat came. A note was pinned to the front door with a butcher knife. The note read: 'Your turn is next.' It was signed with a skull and cross bones. Four months later a letter came demanding \$5,000 be brought to an ice cream parlor at Cicero and Fullerton avenues. It stated our house would



The First Death Threat Came.

be blown up if the money was not paid.

Fright Almost Kills Son. "Two more letters came, then another 'butcher' knife was found imbedded in the door. My little son, Jacob, saw it, and collapsed from fright on the car tracks. A motorman stopped the car just in time. Then Julia came home one day and found a message and crossbones smeared in tar on the glass panel of the door. It said: 'You're next.'

"Both Jacob and Julia were so frightened they were under the care of Dr. Martin Schupman for three months. My health broke down, and Amelia is on the verge of nervous collapse. She has been receiving anonymous phone calls threatening her and ordering her to meet some man at different places. A few days ago they tried to lure her to the Alexian Brothers' hospital on the pretext that a 'dear friend' was dying.

"A man named Kite runs a dry goods store next door to where Braemer lives. That's why that fellow tonight used the expression 'Black-Hand Kite.' We notified the Irving Park police on the former occasions, but nothing ever came of it."

A police guard was stationed at the Kolb home.

Pension for Horses.

Greenville, S. C.—Dan, the faithful horse of Capt. O. K. Brezeale, which has carried United States mail a total distance of more than 75,000 miles on one route, was retired one day recently with a pension after 17 years' service. Captain Brezeale, the mail carrier, also was pensioned.

Curious Egg.

Lancaster, Ky.—Perry Long has a curiosity in the shape of an egg presented to him by one of his favorite hens. It is an exact replica of a well-developed kershaw, though not so large as a kershaw, displayed a few weeks ago.

PITTSBURG MAN MAKES WONDERFUL STATEMENT

Declares Tanlac Enabled Him to Eat Better, Sleep Better and Work Better. — Has Gained Thirty Pounds.

"I consider Tanlac the grandest medicine in the world, for I have actually gained 30 pounds in weight since I began taking it. It has just simply filled me with new life and energy and for the first time in years I can sit down to the table and enjoy three square meals a day like other people. In fact, Tanlac has made me eat better, feel better, sleep better and work better, and I guess that's all a man can expect of a medicine."

"Before I took Tanlac, I was off 25 pounds in weight and was so badly run down I was hardly able to do my work. Nothing seemed to agree with me and my food invariably soured on my stomach. I would always have an uncomfortable bloated up feeling in my stomach, and although I tried many kinds of medicines, I never got relief until I took Tanlac."

"I also suffered considerably at times from Rheumatism, but this has all disappeared. In fact, this wonderful medicine has made a new man out of me in every way. I feel years younger and can do as much work as in any day of my life."

"Of course, I am only too glad to give you my testimonial because I want other people who are suffering as I did to take this medicine and get relief."

And Still He Growls. Knecker—What is Smith's income tax? Bocker—He will pay nothing in four installments.

ASPIRIN

Name "Bayer" on Genuine



Take Aspirin only as told in each package of genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin. Then you will be following the directions and dosage worked out by physicians during 21 years, and proved safe by millions. Take no chances with substitutes. If you see the Bayer Cross on tablets, you can take them without fear for Colds, Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Earache, Toothache, Lumbago and for Pain. Handy tin boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell larger packages. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetacidester of Salicylicacid.—Adv.

Our Query Department. "Did you go to college?" "If so, do you remember your class yell?"—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Important to Mothers. Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the Signature of *Dr. J. C. Fletcher*. In Use for Over 30 Years. Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Music may be the food of love, but marriage requires credit with the grocer.

Sure Relief



Better Than Pills For Liver Ills.

NR Tablets tone and strengthen organs of digestion and elimination, improve appetite, stop sick headaches, relieve biliousness, correct constipation. They act promptly, pleasantly, mildly, yet thoroughly.

NR Tonight, Tomorrow Alright



Get a 25c. Box.



HARRY M. ALLEN Of Pittsburg, Pa.

The above remarkable statement was made by Harry M. Allen, residing at 1009 Saint Martin Street, Pittsburg, Pa., a well known employee of the Oliver Iron & Steel Company of that city. Mr. Allen is a well known member of the United Presbyterian Church and is highly respected by all who know him. Tanlac is sold by leading druggists everywhere.—Adv.

Let 'Er Blow! If Popocatepetl is about to erupt, mny a schoolboy who has tried to spell the name will hope that the mountain will blow itself off the map. —Boston Transcript.

Give a hungry man a tract to read, if you will, but give him something to eat first.

Weak and Miserable?

Does the least exertion tire you out? Feel "blue" and worried and have daily backache, lameness, headaches, dizziness, and kidney irregularities? Sick kidneys are often to blame for this unhappy state. You must act quickly to prevent more serious trouble. Use Doan's Kidney Pills, the remedy recommended everywhere by grateful users. Ask your neighbor!

An Iowa Case

Mrs. Fred Combs, 204 First Ave., Red Oak, Ia., says: "I could hardly stand on my feet at times, my back was so sore and weak. Sharp, knife-like pains would shoot through my kidneys. Hearing so many speak highly of Doan's Kidney Pills, I bought a box and after taking them a few days my back felt stronger and I was better in every way."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS. FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Cuticura Soap

The Safety Razor Shaving Soap

Cuticura Soap shaves without mug. Everywhere 25c.

FORTUNES WILL BE MADE

Influenced by world-wide conditions, stocks of many thoroughly seasoned corporations have depreciated from 90% to 80% and fortunes have been lost. The pendulum has swung too far, and many of these securities will sell at much higher prices, and fortunes will be made thereby in the next few years. We offer special service and invite correspondence.

F. M. ZEILER & COMPANY. Members Chicago Stock Exchange. Rookery Building Chicago, Ill.

EIGHT FINE FARMS

Eastern Nebraska; Western Iowa; Douglas County, Nebraska; Pottawattamie, Taylor, Adams, Fremont Counties, Iowa. Hundred sixty to six hundred forty acres; highest grade, best neighborhoods, highly productive, finest improvements, close in. On main roads. Equipment if desired. Prices right. Terms to suit, low interest.

D. A. BAUM, Owner, City Nat'l Bldg., OMAHA

EIGHT FINE FARMS

\$45 FOR IDEAS. Photoplay Plots accepted any form; revised, criticized, copyrighted. Marked. Advice free. Universal Scenario Corporation, 901 Exchange Bldg., Los Angeles.

We Are Now Shipping by prepaid Parcel Post strong field-grown Bermuda Onion plants and early varieties Cabbage Plants—50 for \$1.00. Leading varieties Tomatoes, Peppers and Egg Plants—12 for 30 cents, 100 for \$1.00. Satisfaction given or money returned. For larger quantities write, wire, Havana Plant F'm, Midway, Gadsden Co., Fla.

Tobacco—Natural Leaf

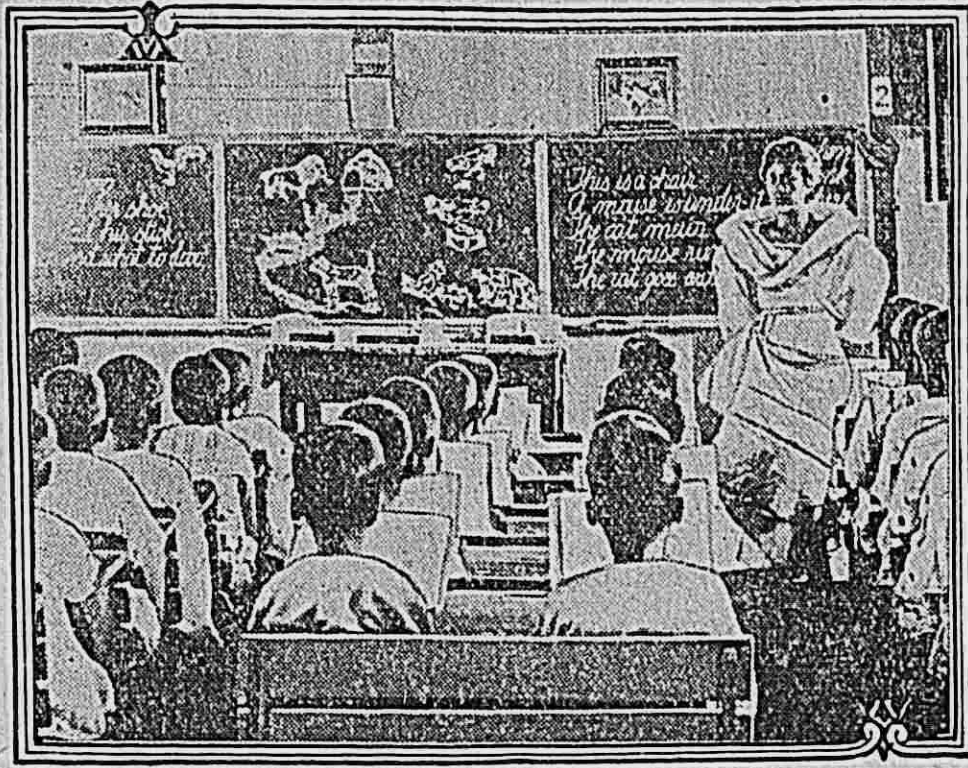
homepun, aged in bulk, best chewing or smoking, 3 lbs. \$2.00; 8 lbs. \$5.00; special prices on larger quantities. Address: TOBACCO GROWERS UNION, PARIS, TENN., Box 208. Reference any bank here.

Wanted Agents, Men or Women

MAKE \$15.00 PER DAY. PORCIS SWING MANUFACTURER. Crystal Lake, Illinois.

HELP! Too busy in U. S. Sell 500 acre Salatchewan prairie, improved farm complete at \$40. E. L. Lyman, Ontario, Calif.

Schools Are Making Filipinos An English Speaking Race



This is the type of schoolroom that is rapidly making an English speaking nation out of the 10,500,000 inhabitants of the Philippines.

If a teacher in a public school in the Philippines desires to punish a child, she doesn't have to apply the ruler. She simply sentences the offending pupil to remain away from school a few days!

This is the most severe punishment she can inflict, for Filipino children take an almost abnormal pleasure in going to school and acquiring an education. The all-Filipino legislature, in response to the popular demand for "schools, and still more schools," is constantly increasing its appropriations for education, but the schools can scarcely be constructed fast enough to care for the ever-increasing enrollment. The school enrollment is now \$92,000 without any compulsory attendance laws. When Dewey sailed into Manila Bay there were 2,100 private schools in the islands. Today there are 6,500 schools and colleges, with 17,000 Filipino teachers and about 1,000 other teachers, 341 of whom are Americans.

The University of the Philippines is the center of learning of the entire Orient, and is the pride of the Filipino people. It has an enrollment of 3,500 students. Santo Tomas university of Manila, older than Harvard, is another famous seat of learning.

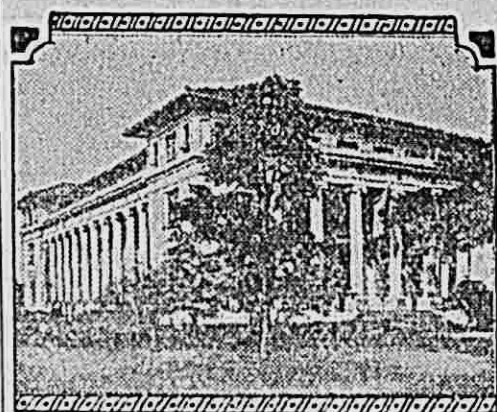
The school system includes normal schools, agricultural colleges, twenty-seven farm schools, a nautical school and a school for the deaf and blind.

The Filipino pupil, in addition to learning English and in addition to his regular studies, learns basket making, embroidery and hat weaving, the trades peculiar to the islands, as well as the domestic sciences and pedagogy. There are more positions than can be filled by the trade school and commercial college graduates. The trade and agricultural schools produced \$1,176,850 worth of goods in 1919.

There is nothing that the Filipino people take more pride in and that

they are more grateful to the United States for, than their school system, which has been declared by many competent critics to be one of the finest in the world. While the system was implanted in the islands by Americans, every cent of the cost has been cheerfully borne by the Filipino people. The schools are making an English speaking race of the Filipino nation. English is the official language, and it is declared will continue to be when independence is granted.

"The Filipino boys and girls are well balanced, docile and industrious

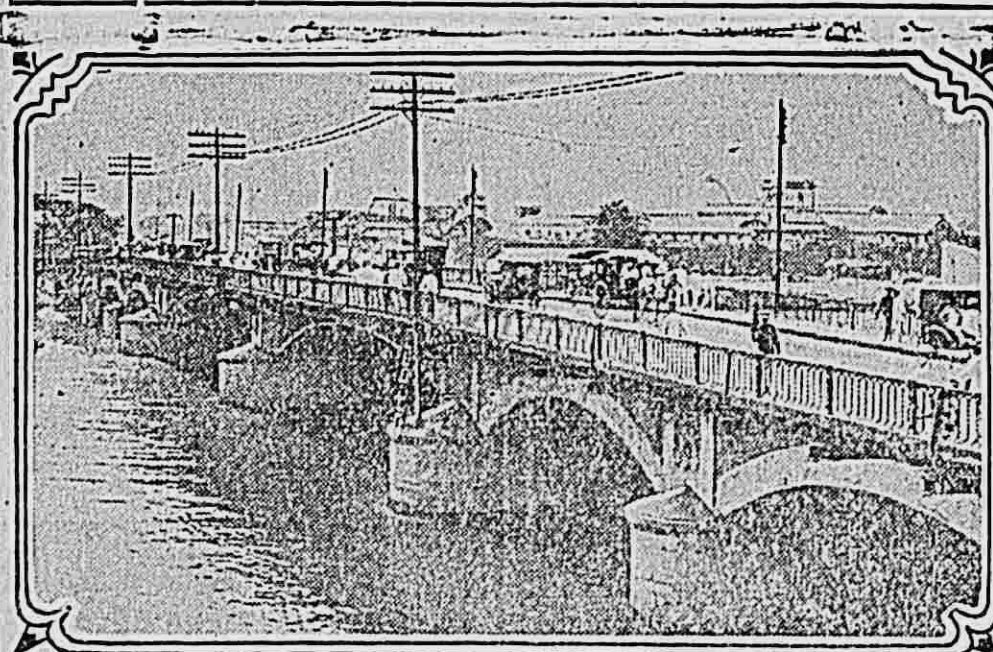


University of the Philippines which has an Enrollment of 3,500 Students.

pupils," says Junius B. Wood, who was sent to the islands by the Chicago Daily News to investigate conditions there. "To attend school is a privilege to a Filipino child or young man, not an unwelcome duty. In the cities those who work days go to school at night.

"Today there is hardly a barrio where youngsters cannot be found who speak English. One-third of the house of representatives and eighteen of the twenty-four senators speak English. In the next election, in 1922, the young men of the new schools will be stepping into control, and the first great goal of the public school system will have been reached."

A Passing Landmark of Old Manila



This is a photograph of the famous old Bridge of Spain, Manila. It is now a departed landmark of the Philippines, for its place has been taken by one of the finest bridges in the entire Orient, the new Jones Bridge.

The Jones Bridge is named in honor of the late Congressman W. A. Jones of Virginia, author of the Jones law of 1916 which promised the Filipinos independence upon the establishment of a stable government.

The old Bridge of Spain is called "the mother of Manila's bridges." The original bridge was built of pontoons sometime between the years 1590 and 1600, being known as the Bridge of Boats. The stone bridge shown above was built about 1630. It was twice damaged by earthquakes, and was once partly demolished by a flood.

PRESS COMMENT ON PHILIPPINES

The Philippines!

(Shenandoah (In.) Post.)

Our idea of the Philippine question is to get out as quickly as possible and stay out. What do you say?

Our Little Brown Cousins.

(Argus, Rock Island, Ill.)

There is no mistaking that Filipinos want their independence. And it is just possible, as they insist, that they in the islands, better than we Americans over here, are the best judges of whether they are fitted for independence. The United States wants no outburst in the Philippines as England faces in Ireland. The easiest way to head off a rebellion is to give the

islands their independence before they have cause to rebel.

Shall We Let Philippines Go?

(Cedar Rapids (In.) Republican.)

The United States cannot continue to hold the Philippines unless this nation wants to give the lie to its own professions in the matter. The United States must keep faith with the world. The American people do not want the Philippine Islands to become their Irish question.

Filipinos Are Making Headway

(Mt. Vernon (O.) Republican-News)

The Filipinos are making an intensive and intelligent campaign for independence. They are urging their claims with shrewdness and vigor. They declare that they have proven beyond question that they are capable of self-government, and they believe that with independence the Filipino will so conduct himself as to gain the respect of the world.

CHIC REDINGOTE DRESS



The redingote and the sash—both features in the spring styles, find themselves in favor with the dignified and graceful frock for afternoon, which is shown above. It has an accordion-plaited underslip of satin and an overdress in redingote style, which may be either satin or wool.

DESTINED TO SUCCEED



Crepe de chine blouses covered with eyelet embroidery seem destined to a great success. The original model has been modified by some designers, but the eyelet work is a feature that all retain.

A BIG OFFER

Two Pair of Trousers

With every Suit ordered from our selected list of Pure Wool Fabrics

\$25.00 and up

Just think of it---a pair of pants Free with an all wool suit for \$25 to your measure.

OTTO S. KLASS

Quality Shop

There's more to a home than dollars and cents

No one can measure the cash value of a happy home. It's the biggest thing in life.

If you are living in cramped and uncomfortable quarters, if you have been planning for a home when conditions become right—then see us today.

The delay in new building has forced building material prices downward at a tremendous clip. Manufacturers, caught with big stocks on hand, have had to turn them over almost at cost.

We have taken advantage of the situation and as a result we are able to show you substantial reductions on practically every item we carry—mason's supplies, roofing, Beaver Board—many of our prices compare favorably with those of 1914.

This is a good time to see us.

With our village short fifty homes people can't delay much longer in their new building. Demand will stimulate prices; manufacturers will again ask a legitimate profit; and we can again expect increased building costs.

In the meantime we offer you a home—and at a price that cannot fail to please you. If you will call or phone us, we will be glad to go into detail.

ANTIOCH LUMBER & COAL CO.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS

Phone Antioch 15, or Farmers Line.

Local and Personal Happenings

Spring underwear all sizes at Webb's.

The high school was closed Monday morning.

Suits for boys worth the money at Webb's.

Coming biggest picture in the world "Outside of the Law" at the Crystal.

The movie shows are closed by the Board of health until further notice.

Arnold Buschman is ill with scarlet fever and the home is under quarantine.

The grade school was again closed on Monday, this time for a period of two weeks.

Chase Webb returned home Saturday last after having spent a few weeks at Hot Springs, Ark.

It is reported that Chris Mortensen has purchased one of the Sam Ries houses on Johannott street.

We still have a few samples of all wool and worsted tailor made suits at 60% discount. Chase Webb.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Sexsmith and son Ernest of Chicago spent over Sunday at the George Wedge home.

We are glad to state that Mr. D. A. Williams, who has been very seriously ill, is now decidedly on the gain.

H. J. Barber returned to Antioch on Wednesday evening after having spent the past several weeks at Chetek, Wis.

Any one wishing to have a garden plowed or ashes hauled please call on C. H. Griffin, Antioch, phone 117m. 31w1

Wm. James and L. H. Felter have been appointed as deputy marshals to see that the quarantine rules are observed.

Edward Babor had an operation performed Saturday at the Wesley hospital in Chicago. His mother spent the first of the week with him.

Acting on a proclamation issued by Governor Small the Village board has adopted Monday, April 18, as a "Community Clean Up Day" and are asking all residents of the village to do all in their power to carry out the idea.

The Community Sale which was held in Antioch last Saturday drew a large crowd and the bidding was spirited. A large amount of articles of all kinds were readily disposed of. W. J. Chinn, the promoter of the sale is more than pleased with the results.

Are we going to have oil on our village streets this summer? If so, why not get busy and get the oil spread before we are completely buried in the dust. True it seems early to begin agitating the question the first of April but we have dust enough right now to warrant some action. Why wait till July before oiling?

In last week's issue it was stated that services would be resumed at St. Ignatius church and special mention was made of the service that would be held on April 10, at which time Father Batty would be here. However since our last publication, the quarantine has once more been enforced and all church services as well as public gatherings of all kinds have been called off.

Notice

After May 1st, my Dental office will be 1st door south of Episcopal church, my old office. Dr. Geo. R. Olcott, Dentist. 31w4

Notice

I wish to thank those who voted for me at the election April 5th. Approximately 470 which was fifty more than was ever cast for a winner at any previous election. There was 1015 votes cast, but I feel sure that not more than nine hundred legal voters can be found in Antioch Township, and if the Mayor of Chicago had been elected this year the decision would have been different. Very truly,
L. B. Grice.

"Connoisseur" and "Dilettante."

The connoisseur is "one who knows," as opposed to the dilettante, who only "thinks he knows." The connoisseur is cognizant of the true principles of art, and through his knowledge, is competent to pass a critical judgment concerning any art, particularly of painting, sculpture or music. He is of a higher grade than the amateur, and more nearly approaches the artist, whose rules of action he is familiar with, but does not practice. The dilettante may be a lover of the fine arts, science or letters, and may pursue any one of the arts in a desultory way and for amusement, and Lowell says of him: "The main characteristic of the dilettante is that sort of impartiality that springs from inertia of mind, admirable for observation, incapable of turning it to practical account."

Hope Springs Eternal.

Mynne—There! Didn't I tell you? You ast when you'd get married and the ouija board sez "Never!"
Gert—Wait for the finish. It's gon to spell out "Never fear. You'll be wed soon."—Houston Post.

Work clothing, all sizes at Webb's.

M. M. Burke is again quite ill with carbunkles on the back of his head.

Good work shoes worth the money at Webb's.

There will be no services of any kind at the various churches next Sunday.

Jas. Stearns and family moved into the Wilton flat on Johannott street the fore part of the week.

One of the children of Mr. and Mrs. Tracy Davis is ill with scarlet fever and the family has been quarantined.

Mary, the eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Runyard is ill with pneumonia and a light case of scarlet fever.

Miss Dunham, the primary teacher at the grade school left Tuesday morning for her home at Pittsfield, Ill., where she will stay until the school reopens.

D. B. Sabin has opened a shop with A. W. Bock, under Somerville's restaurant. All kinds of sheet metal work, evetroughs and general repairs. Oil stoves and milk cans given prompt attention. 28tf

WHERE HUSTLE IS UNKNOWN

Mallorca Justly Entitled to the Appellation Given to it, "Island of Calm."

Mallorca, a tiny speck of an island in the Mediterranean, is a land of peace and ease. A great painter and writer who visited the island, has christened it "The Island of Calm," because there everyone moves, rests, talks, walks and conducts his courtships as if the day had 48 hours, the mile about 10,000 feet, and the span of human life 700 years, so little haste do they make in living and enjoying life. These people who take life so leisurely, are not lazy, shiftless or unpleasant in personal appearance or manner. They are intelligent, honest, capable of work, sober and economical. These characteristics, preserved throughout centuries of uninterrupted peace and tranquility, have made them peaceable, trusting and home-loving. The men are of medium height, strong and agile.

And as for the women, they possess the same lovely skin as the women of North America, features as if sculptured by Phidias or Praxiteles, and they walk like goddesses. But they know nothing of the "joy of living," due partially to ancestral Arab influences and to the fact that their island has for so long been under strict religious repression.

GRACEFUL SPRING WRAPS



Apparently the most important mission of the spring styles in wraps is—to be graceful. Long lines, vague and very mobile, and a casual adjustment of the garment to the figure, have a "chic" that cannot be outclassed.

(Official Publication.)

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The State Bank of Antioch

located at Antioch, State of Illinois, at close of business on the 31st day of March 1921, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law

RESOURCES	
1. Loans and Discounts.....	\$ 219,726.96
2. Overdrafts.....	\$ 25.27
3. U. S. Government Investments.....	\$ 19,417.58
4. Other Bonds and Stocks.....	\$ 62,943.78
5. Banking House, Furniture and Fixtures.....	\$ 5,800.00
6. Due from Banks Cash, Exchanges Checks and Collections.....	\$ 76,424.10
Total Resources.....	\$374,037.69

LIABILITIES

1. Capital Stock Paid in.....	\$ 25,000.00
2. Surplus Fund.....	\$ 17,000.00
3. Undivided Profits (net).....	\$ 1,707.00
4. Deposits.....	\$329,731.27
5. Dividends Unpaid.....	\$ 170.00
6. Reserved for Taxes.....	\$ 809.39
Total Liabilities.....	\$374,037.66

1. W. F. Ziegler, Cashier of the State Bank of Antioch, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. F. Ziegler, Cashier
State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6 day of April 1921.
J. C. JAMES,
Notary Public.

Best work shirts 85 cents at Webb's.

Jos. Willie spent the latter part of the past week in Chicago.

A new line of spring hats and caps at Webb's.

CLASSIFIED

FOR SALE—Goose eggs for setting. Inquire of Frank Klein, Loon lake.

FOR SALE—Good young work team. Inquire of W. J. Chinn. 26tf

FOR SALE—About 200 lbs. alfalfa seed, also 1 large imported rug 12x14. C. E. Kelly, Antioch. 31w1

FOR SALE CHEAP—A bed davenport. Inquire of Mrs. Wm F. Ziegler, Antioch. 31tf

FOR SALE—Corn planter, potato planters and manure spreaders. C. F. Richards, Antioch. 31w2

FOR SALE—Senator Dunlap strawberry plants, \$1.00 per hundred also 2 year old rose bush, four colors at 40 cents a plant. H. S. Message, Antioch.

AGENTS WANTED—Male or female to sell porch swings. One man sold seven first day. Summer home towns the very best. Write today. Porch Swing Manufacturer, Crystal Lake, Ill.

FOR SALE—A new milk wagon will carry about 8 cans. A lumber wagon for one or two horses. Joseph Pester, Lake Villa. 31w2

FOR RENT—About 5 acres of land for barley or oats and about 3 acres for corn. Inquire of D. A. Williams. 9w2

WANTED—An experienced well driller. Latest motor operated outfit. Steady work, good wages. Fowler estate, Lake Villa, Ill. Phone 105 W.

FOR SALE—Several incubators and Black Minorca chickens. Inquire of William Dupre, Antioch.

FOR SALE—About 50 bushel Yellow Dent seed corn, \$2.00 per bushel. Wm. Depke, Wadsworth, Farmers phone Millburn. 30w2

FOR SALE—Rose Comb Rhode Island Red eggs, \$1.00 for 15; also have cockrels. Inquire of Carl Hughes, Antioch, Farmers phone. 30w3

FOR SALE—Several good houses and lots in the village of Antioch. One especially bargain at \$3000. if sold by Mar. 25, 1921. J. C. James.

FOR SALE—400 Chevrolet touring car 1920 used as demonstrator. Will be sold at a bargain to make room for new cars. Cash or time payment. F. S. Morrell, Antioch, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap, Cross Country Rambler automobile, cost new \$1300.00 in good condition ready to run. Inquire of D. A. Williams, Antioch, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES—I buy, sell or exchange. Roy Vogel, Lake Forest. Phone 617. \$850.00 cash buys 4 door Franklin, 6 cylinder sedan, cost \$3800.00 new. 17w20

FOR SALE—Cheap 4 lots in E. B. Williams' subdivision near the Antioch creamery, also 3 good lots in the N. W. corner of lot 8, west of the Morley and Webb lot. Will sell at a low price, for both inquire of D. A. Williams, Antioch.

FOR SALE or TRADE—Several farms of different sizes, will take in good income property on some, also have some desirable city property to trade for a good farm from 80 to 160 acres, also have two good cement houses nearly new in Antioch for sale right, and on good terms. 50 acres of good land to trade for cattle. Price \$2000.00. L. J. Slocum, Wadsworth, Telephone Antioch 168w1 and Farmers line.

POSITIONS WANTED—Man, woman or boy scout. Experienced manager work hotel, gardener, caretaker. Experienced woman—housekeeper. Boy scout, age 13—light work. Together or separately. Address 7621 Exchange avenue, 3rd Flat, Phone South Shore 1608, Chicago. For references call at News office. 31w4

The Villain.

A rural exchange tells of an old woman being "knocked unconscious by a chauffeur, who then speeded away." We have our own opinion as to which was the unconscious party.—Boston Transcript.

Adjudication Notice.

Public notice is hereby given that the subscriber, executor of the last will and testament of Cyrus Proctor, deceased, will attend the County Court of Lake County, at a term thereof to be holden at the Court House in Waukegan, in said County, on the first Monday of June next, 1921, when and where all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to present the same to said Court for adjudication.

William F. Ziegler,
Executor as Aforesaid.

Waukegan, Ill., March 7, 1921.
E. M. Runyard, Attorney. 27w4

Plain Facts by a Farmer

By CHARLES B. MILLER.

(Mr. Miller lived on a farm in Wayne County for forty-nine years.)

Is the university for good or bad? I presume this question has arisen in the minds of all conscientious citizens when the needs of the University of Illinois are presented to them. I am glad I can say "them," for that includes the women.

Before I proceed further I will give a short introduction. I lived on a farm in Wayne county 49 years, then moved to Urbana some twenty-one months ago. We came on account of the educational facilities.

Life on the farm is so different from university life that I thought they were using the state's money very indiscreetly. I thought the salaries paid the instructors were too high. I also thought they had more buildings than they could use legitimately. Prejudice or mistake? Which? Well, first prejudice and then mistake. Prejudice is a great guy. If his eyes are shut, his ears are acute, and if his ears are closed, he is sure a peepin'. But when one finds he is mistaken, then an open confession is good for the soul.

Have you ever asked yourself this question, "How can the university be any good to me?" Well, Mr. Farmer, do you remember when we were boys, when the thrashing machine would pull in "a horse power" and we would hitch a good horse to a fence rail with a rope to each end and a man would stand on the center? When the right amount of straw would pile out, he would drive under the carrier and drag it away to be burned. In preparing for spring plowing, did we not cut and burn the old stalks? And if a field had grown to grass and weeds, we would inevitably burn it off before plowing. And the manure almost always went to waste. Have you noticed a change? Has the change meant anything to you?

Do the university experimental farms scattered about the state do you any good? You may say, "No, I never saw one of them." Possibly not. But those good little farm papers, such as the Prairie Farmer, Successful Farming, Farm Progress, Farm Journal, etc., which I always liked so well to read, are all full of university nuts already cracked and the goodies picked out for you. How about that alfalfa, sweet clover, red clover, and alsike clover down in old Egypt? Does the corn mature better? Does it germinate better? Does it stand a drouth or flood better?

Please notice this is not farming out of a book. It is actual experience. Probably you did not notice where it came from. I would like to say more about farming, but will have to leave it for you to compare and decide whether for good or bad. I shall not attempt to tell of the many subjects taught and demonstrated. But suffice it to say that almost every activity owes a great portion of its success to the universities. Even the distances are shortened, so if you intend to go somewhere tomorrow, you will have to be careful or you will get there today.

I have been informed that other states have overbid and taken from the University of Illinois some of our best instructors, to such an extent that some of the classes are discontinued, some of the remaining instructors are overworked, and there are not sufficient rooms for the classes. I have seen hundreds of students pass briskly out of a room which is filled almost immediately by another large class, not giving time for the room to be properly ventilated between classes. Then a hike down the street to the stock show barn where one end of the arena is partitioned off with curtains to accommodate the class. It seems the faculty is doing its very best to accommodate the students under present circumstances.

Two years ago we took an auto trip to Chicago and drove 40 miles out of our way to get the benefit of Indiana roads. A man asked why we came to Indiana to go to Chicago. I said, "You have good roads, you know." He said, "Illinois would have good roads, too, if the people were not so stingy." I surveyed my possibilities of resenting the seeming insult, then said, "Yep, you are right," and drove on. Now suppose you were told you could have the best of instructors and accommodations at the university if you were not so stingy. I will leave it for you to look for the possibilities of resentment or take the bitter dose as I did.

Please notice I am not accusing anyone of being stingy, nor am I trying to influence or dictate. I am just trying to eliminate prejudice and mistaken ideas which might keep you from doing what you wish to do.

When prohibition and woman's suffrage became popular, they soon became a part of the Constitution of the United States. When it becomes popular that the needs of the University of Illinois should be appropriated, then it is the same as done. Which would it be—for good or bad?

What Does Each One Pay?

The percentage share of state taxes levied which the University of Illinois receives has decreased rather than increased in recent years.

The grand total of taxes levied for all purposes in Illinois in 1915 was \$124,813,482. Out of each dollar the University got two and 1/20 cents. In 1919 the total sum of taxes levied was \$190,581,361. Out of every dollar the University got a cent and a half.



"Station to Station" Long-Distance Service

Get acquainted with the money and time saving "station to station" long-distance telephone service.

This service is a long-distance connection between any two telephones (including private branch exchange switchboard operator) as distinguished from a connection between individuals.

Under "station to station" rates a charge for a message is made where a connection is established with anyone at the called station.

If when giving an order for a long-distance call you are willing to talk with anyone who answers the distant telephone, just call by number, if you know it, or by name of subscriber or firm if you do not, and tell the operator you will talk to anyone who answers.

This service is quicker and about twenty-five per cent cheaper than "person to person" service.

Get acquainted with our "station to station" service and save time and money.

ILLINOIS BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY

L. J. SLOCUM AUCTIONEER

Get the Man who Gets the Most Sales and the Highest Prices

Long Distance Phone, 168 w 1, and Farmers' Line

Dates may be secured at this office

Electric Appliances

They lighten labor

They lengthen hours of leisure

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The family of them is a very large one and a versatile one. You know many—washing machines, irons, vacuum cleaners, toasters, grills, coffee percolators, fans, ornamental lamps

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W. J. CHINN General Auctioneering

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Graduate of Jones National School of Auctioneering

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Both Illinois and Wisconsin License

PHONE 109-R ALSO FARMERS LINE

I. O. O. F. LODGE

Holds Regular Communications every Thursday evening. Visiting Brothers always welcome.

C. R. RUNYARD, N. G. W. W. RUNYARD, Secretary.

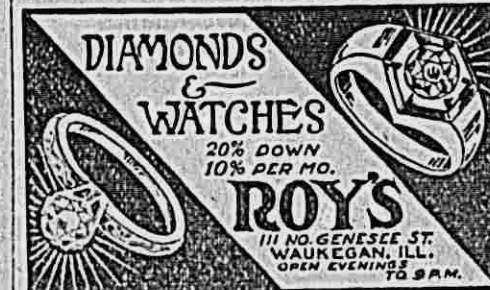
Sequoia Lodge No. 827, A. F. & A. M.

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of each month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

F. B. HUBER, Sec'y. A. ROSENFELDT, W. M.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month.

LOUISE SMART, W. M. JULIA ROSENFELDT, Sec.



T. N. DONNELLY & CO.

Loan and DIAMOND Broker

Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewelry at less than cost, at half the price you pay regular stores.

20 North Dearborn Street, Chicago

Lotus Camp No. 557, M.W.A.

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodman Hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

ED GARRETT, Clerk. CHAS. RUNYARD, V. G.

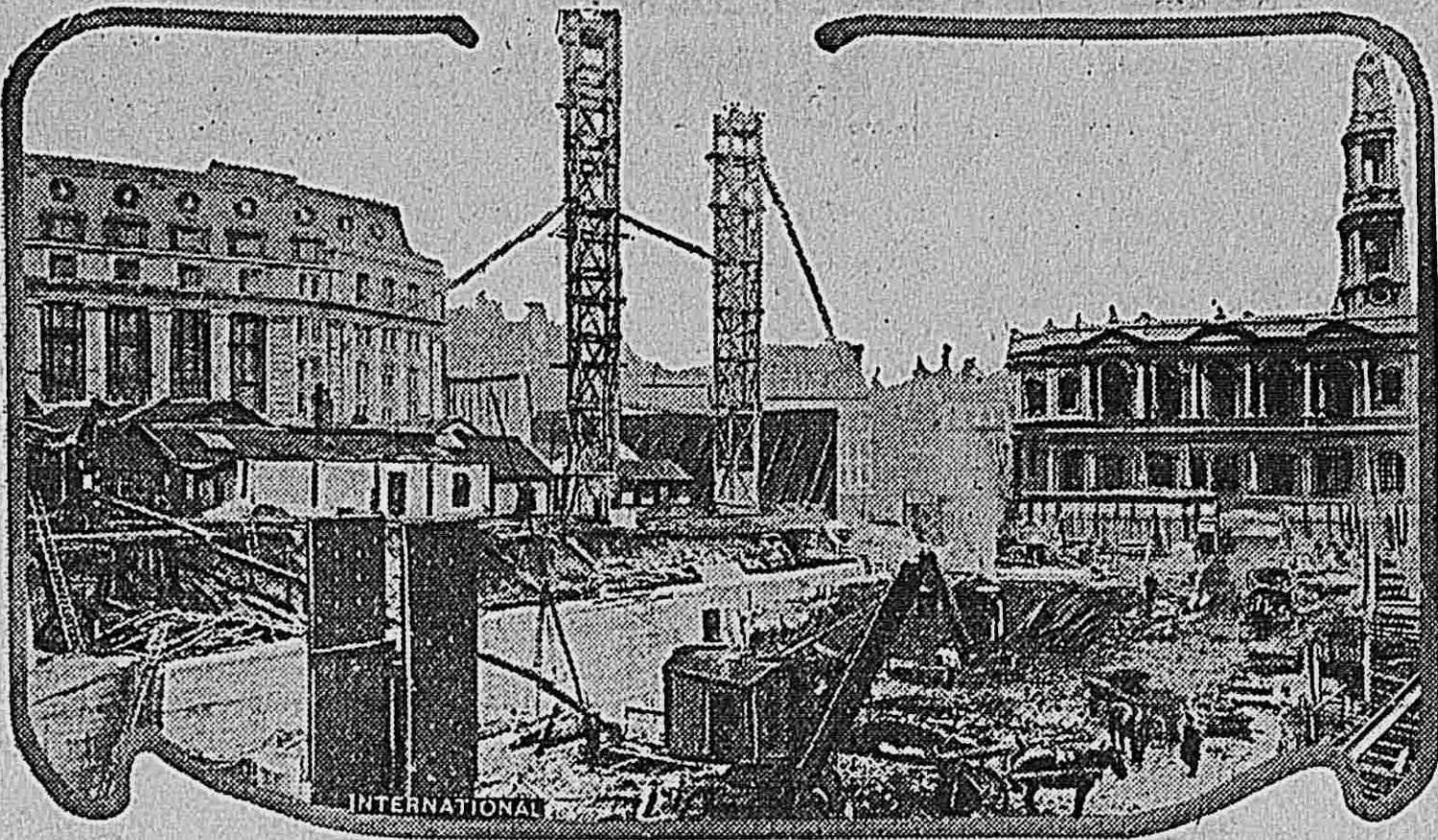
DR. G. W. JENSEN

Veterinary Surgeon and Dentist

Residence Main St. Both Phones

Antioch, Ill.

London to Have Another Great Skyscraper



A general view of the three-acre site at Aldwych-in-the-Strand, London, on which the great Bush International Sales building will be built. Steel construction has already been started on the structure, which when completed will represent an investment of \$10,000,000. It is said to be the largest single building enterprise undertaken in London in 20 years. The picture was taken at the Aldwych end of the site, looking toward the Strand, and shows the famous church of St. Mary le Strand, to the architecture of which the new Bush building will conform.

TEXAS RANCHMAN
DOWNS "CON MEN"

Norfleet Spends \$18,000 Trailing Them, but Feels That It Is Worth It.

ONE LIVES UP TO HIS NAME

Furey Put Up Stiff Fight, but the Ranchman Proves to Be Something of a Fighter Himself—Saved by His Automatic.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Frank Norfleet, a ranchman of West Texas, delivered Joe Furey into the hands of the local police here, the third of a trio of confidence men to be run down by Norfleet, who mthefleeced out of \$45,000 on a bogus oil stock deal about a year ago. One of the other two committed suicide in jail in Washington; the other is under a ten-year sentence.

Besides losing the \$45,000, Norfleet spent \$18,000 trailing the swindlers over the country. His chase after Furey was full of thrills.

"Determined to bring to justice the man who had swindled me," he said, "I began a hunt that took me through 18 states and Old Mexico. I took my son, Pete, out of the West Texas Normal at Canyon to assist me in the hunt, and it was he who located the man at Jacksonville. Upon arriving there we separated and registered at different hotels to watch for Furey. Pete had never seen the man, but had studied a picture of him, and a few minutes after registering at his hotel Furey emerged from an elevator. The boy telephoned me and I came to him. We followed our man into a restaurant, and there I placed him under arrest, following a desperate struggle.

Norfleet exhibited his finger, showing where Furey bit him during the struggle. He also showed other minor injuries, scratches and bruises.

"At the police station Furey denied that he had ever seen me," Norfleet continued. "The officers asked me what authority I had and how did I know he was the right man. I told them I was a Texas officer and I had a warrant for Furey's arrest; that I had Furey's police picture—and, above all, I knew he was the man who had taken my money. I told them that he was my man and that I was going to take him.

"They asked me by what further right I expected to take him. I pulled out the requisition papers already honored by the governor of Florida. The officers looked at the papers. 'We can't do anything for you, Furey,' they said; 'you are a prisoner bound for Texas.'

"It Took Four Policemen. 'Believe me, those words sure tickled me. I wanted to rush him away. I was afraid that attempts might be made to have him released or to detain him through a writ of habeas corpus. I decided to take Furey 13 miles from Jacksonville and get on a train. He fought. It took four big policemen to finally lock the handcuffs on him. Pete and I put Furey in the automobile and started to go the 13 miles. As we neared the little station the train was almost ready to leave. Furey again started to fight. His hands were in the cuffs, but he picked and scratched so much that the train pulled out before we got him in. We put him back in the car and drove back to Jacksonville.

"We heard Furey's lawyers were getting busy. We knew they might get him out on some technicality. Therefore we dodged 'em. We took Furey to a private home. We chained him in bed. We waited there until train time.

Furey Jumps From Train. We were nearing the end of a long, long trail. I had faith in our chance to return him to Texas. So far there had been no bloodshed. That is why

I did not use my pistol. Furey had kicked and hurt me all he could. He was a madman. "After we had put him on the train leaving Jacksonville he tried to grow friendly. Standing by the window in the drawing room he made a leap through the window. The train was moving about 30 miles an hour. He darted through the window like a prairie dog darts into its hole. We stopped the train as quickly as we could. Furey had been picked up by a train crew. He offered the members of the crew \$2,000 to hide him. They put him on a switch engine and started back to Jacksonville with him. He was still handcuffed by his handcuffs. He claimed he could not walk for the injury he received in jumping from the train.

"Another switch engine took Pete and myself back to Jacksonville, and we again took charge of our prisoner. Furey said he could not stand the pain from his leg and did not want to be put on the train again. I told him that I had ridden the plains horseback with my leg in as bad condition as that. I told him we were going to take him."

Dodged Habeas Corpus. Upon arriving in New Orleans, Norfleet said, he still realized the possibility of being served with legal papers which might cause Furey to be released on bond or which might delay the trip back to Texas.

"I was careful where I went. We had to spend part of Sunday in New Orleans. The papers would have to be served on me, because I had secured the requisition papers. I went to church. I knew the officers would not go there to find me. And I heard two of the finest sermons I ever did hear. I left my son at the police station to help watch Furey.

Norfleet said that he and his son were joined by special officers from Fort Worth before leaving New Orleans with their prisoner. Furey was brought to Fort Worth and jailed there to await trial on the charges on an indictment found against him by the Tarrant county grand jury.

"Before we reached New Orleans," Norfleet said, "Furey told me he was sorry he had not had me killed as he once planned to do. I think that was

Negro Kept Hog "Farm" in Parlor of Her Home

Belle White, negro, was taken into police court at Dallas, Tex., on the charge of violating the local sanitary law by raising hogs in the front room of her flat in the heart of the business district. The discovery that she had converted her flat into a hog farm was made by her landlord.

The woman admitted that she had raised five fat porkers in the room and that four of them were slaughtered there and the meat sold. The remaining hog was about ready for market. No fine was assessed, but she was warned to change her location if she wanted to continue the hog-raising business.

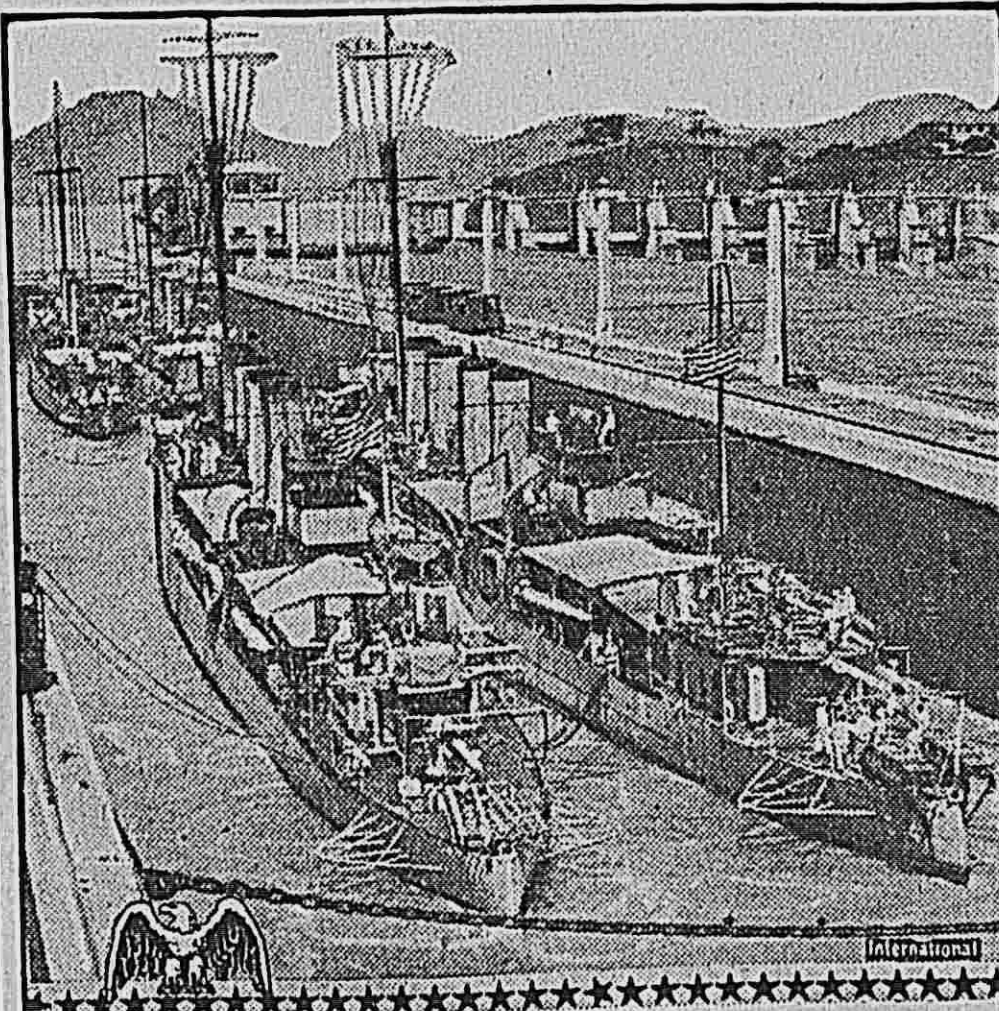
last winter. I spent several months in Florida then trying to locate him. I heard of another fake stock scheme being worked there. I played like I would be the victim. The man operating the scheme took me to a house. They were working on me similar to the way I was worked on in Fort Worth. I thought I might find Furey there. After I reached the place where I was to give up my money I knew I would have to stall.

Saved by His Automatic. "None of the men I wanted were there, and so I began to scheme to get out. I said: 'Why, gentlemen, this is Sunday. I cannot place money on Sunday. That started trouble. One of them grabbed me. I think it had been planned to kill me should anything happen.

"My wife, before I left home, had told me not to let them get at my back. She believed that I could take care of them if I could keep them in front of me. She thinks I am a good shot. She has seen me shoot hawks on the fly and kill wolves while they were running. So when the man grabbed me I threw him in front of me. I grabbed my automatic. Then I got out my .45. I told them just to start something and I would finish. And that is how I got out of that."

According to Norfleet, when Furey was abusing him in New Orleans Furey exclaimed: "You have ruined the best deal I had ever started." The deal to which Furey referred was to have taken place at Jacksonville, where he was arrested.

U. S. Destroyers in Panama Canal



Four destroyers of the Atlantic fleet passing through the Miraflores locks of the Panama canal, after taking part in the maneuvers with the Pacific fleet off the west coast of South America. This picture gives a hint of the enormous size of the locks. Electric power, generated by the fall from Gatun Lake, moves all the lock machinery called into operation.

MILWAUKEE HAS
TALKING PUSSY

Says Mamma in Perfect English as Result of Teaching by Parrot.

Milwaukee.—"Mamma, mamma," is the cry heard about supper time at the home of Mrs. Zabel and her daughter, Agnes. No, they haven't a baby and it is only Milwaukee's talking cat. Mrs. Zabel calls him Mousy and Mousy's sister by the name of Pussy. Besides the two cats, Mrs. Zabel owns a parrot. Polly is sixteen years old and oh how she can talk.

When Mousy wants to get in the house, he calls to Mrs. Zabel with his sweet feline voice and says, "mamma, mamma." Believe it or not, just as you wish, the reporter heard, with his own ears, Mousy talk, and a reporter's ears are usually pretty sharp.

Mrs. Zabel says she didn't train Mousy to talk and that he just picked the art up somewhere. According to Mrs. Zabel, her pet goes out for a stroll every afternoon and comes back



Possibly Polly Taught Mousy.

Just in time for supper. In fact, when the reporter and photographer arrived, Mousy was out for his walk and Mrs. Zabel spent fully ten minutes before she located the cat in a neighbor's back yard in the next block, prowling around looking for goodness knows what.

Mousy is a good little cat and posed for the photographer like a regular person would in his best "Sunday go to meetin' suit." Ha, ha—the reporter struck a clue. Polly can talk. Now wouldn't it be possible for Polly to teach Mousy the English language? Scientists say that animals communicate with each other. Of course Polly is classed as a bird, but what care we for that. Yes, Polly can say "mamma" and, between you and me, just a few other things which wouldn't look well in print. As we said before, Mousy is a good cat and perhaps she chooses her language a little more carefully than Polly.

Mrs. Zabel is a native of Norway and has just returned from a trip lasting four months to her home town in Norway. Polly, Pussy and Mousy stayed home and took care of the house.

PLOTTED TO KILL HUSBAND

Bride of Eight Months Forgiven by Intended Victim, Who Also Furnished Bail.

Philadelphia.—Mrs. Edna Murphy, nineteen years old, a bride of eight months, has been indicted by the grand jury on a charge of "feloniously soliciting Charles Colinton to secure some one to shoot and kill her husband, George Murphy."

Mrs. Murphy, it is alleged, paid \$75 to a supposed gunman named "Paddy the Thug," impersonated by William Belshaw, head of the Philadelphia police "murder squad," instructing him to shoot her husband. The young wife wanted to collect her husband's insurance and elope with another man.

Subsequent to Mrs. Murphy's arrest, her husband forgave her and furnished \$3,000 bail, under which she was freed.

Woman's Trance Broken by Long Talking Vigil

Following fifteen days of sleep, Mrs. Lucy Lacapria of Scranton, Pa., was awakened, after 11 days of "talk cure." Neighbors said the talking is what revived her. The woman remained awake for some time after being aroused, and physicians said she probably would recover.

Eleven days before she was aroused from her trance, women of the neighborhood began a talking vigil at the bedside, and kept it up constantly by shifts.

Mob Prayed for Captive. Clyde, Ga.—Negroes who came here to shoot remained to pray at their prisoner's cell. That ended plans for a lynching, and Israel Waters, negro, charged with having molested a schoolgirl of his own race and captured by a posse of negro and white residents, went to jail instead. The whites turned Waters over to the negroes for punishment after his capture.

Harvest 20 to 45 Bushel to Acre Wheat in WESTERN CANADA

Think what that means to you in good hard dollars with the great demand for wheat at high prices. Many farmers in Western Canada have paid for their land from a single crop. The same success may still be yours, for you can buy on easy terms.

Farm Land at \$15 to \$30 an Acre
located near thriving towns, good markets, railways—land of a kind which grows 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre. Good grazing lands at low prices convenient to your grain farm enable you to reap the profits from stock raising and dairying.

Learn the Facts About Western Canada
—low taxation (none on improvements), beautiful climate, good schools, churches, pleasant social relationships, a prosperous and industrious people.

For illustrated literature, maps, description of farm opportunities in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, reduced railroad rates, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

C. J. Broughton, Room 412, 112 W. Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.;
M. V. MacInnes, 176 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Canadian Government Agents.

Paradoxical. "You say you proposed to her in an orange grove?" "Yes—but I got a lemon."

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect It

Applicants for Insurance Often Rejected.

Judging from reports from druggists who are constantly in direct touch with the public, there is one preparation that has been very successful in overcoming these conditions. The mild and healing influence of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its remarkable record of success.

An examining physician for one of the prominent Life Insurance Companies, in an interview on the subject, made the astonishing statement that one reason why so many applicants for insurance are rejected is because kidney trouble is so common to the American people, and the large majority of those whose applications are declined do not even suspect that they have the disease. It is on sale at all drug stores in bottles of two sizes, medium and large.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

HAS AN EDUCATIONAL VALUE

Good Newspaper is Very Much More Than a Mere Purveyor of the World's News.

The newspapers are made up by men trained in bringing together all the most important of the world's happenings and condensing them so that you can grasp them with little difficulty.

If yours is a good newspaper, it is interesting, for nothing is really news that isn't interesting. Read it carefully. It is your history of the most interesting of all the periods of the world's history—the times in which you are living.

You can get an excellent education by reading the newspapers attentively and following up the suggestions that come to you while reading them.

If you do not read them, and read them carefully, you will always be rusty and behind the times, though you have taken all the degrees the greatest university can confer.—John Blake, in Chicago Daily News.

The man who imagines that he never did a foolish act is too stupid to know what folly is.

Ability to produce cheaply, abundantly and of the best quality is the key to success.

Watch Your Step. A drunkard of long standing has been reformed by an operation which removed a bone that pressed against the brain. The Detroit News also reports a number of cures effected by the removal of a brass rail that was pressing against the foot.—Kansas City Star.

Stop the Pain. The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolic is applied. It heals quickly without scars. 50c and 60c by all druggists or send 5c to The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

Still at It! "Mrs. Nagit caught Mr. Nagit using her powder puff to brush the dust off his boots last week." "Gracious! What did she say?" "I shouldn't use the past tense, because she hasn't finished yet."—London Ideas.

Don't Forget Cuticura Talcum. When adding to your toilet requisites. An exquisitely scented face, skin, baby and dusting powder and perfume, rendering other perfumes superfluous. You may rely on it because one of the Cuticura Trio (Soap, Ointment and Talcum). 25c each everywhere.—Adv.

WORDS MADE NO DIFFERENCE

Hearers Might Have Found It Hard to Understand, but Old Friends Were Satisfied.

Two lifelong residents of an Indiana city meet daily at the noon hour, one going to lunch, and the other returning to work. Their habits have become so regular that they usually meet at the same place on consecutive days. As neither hears well, their brief forms of greeting have become stereotyped, but the other day something slipped and this is what was overheard:—

"Mornin', Mr. Jones—nice weather we're having," said the one, oblivious of the fact that it was pouring rain.

"No, Mrs. Smith ain't doin' so well lately. Reckon the weather ain't the best in the world nowadays," was the reply.

"Goin' to attend the revival meetings this week, Mr. Jones?" said the first.

"Yes, you come and see us one of these days," was the parting answer.

Ten There Was Trouble. "Robert," said his spouse, "father writes me that he is going to get a typewriter. What's the best kind, do you think?"

"Well," he replied unthinkingly, "I like them about twenty, with soft brown eyes."

Our affections are our life. We live by them; they supply our warmth.—Channing.

WORK DAYS
AND REST NIGHTS
Can you do it now? If you can't, there's something wrong. Many find coffee a disturbing element, so wisely leave it off and use Postum Cereal

Postum is a pure cereal drink containing nothing that can possibly disturb nerves or digestion. You'll find Postum has a delightful flavor that fully satisfies.

"There's a Reason" for Postum
Made by Postum Cereal Co., Inc.,
Battle Creek, Mich.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Thayer at the West Side hospital in Chicago is improving.

Howard Wilton has a new Fordson tractor and is very busy these days.

Paul Avery has recently purchased the S. Lewin cottage on Cedar Lake.

The attendance in the primary room is small because of the measles this week.

Mrs. Forbes was at her home at Fox Lake last week to get it ready for summer occupancy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilmington of Round Lake visited their daughter, Mrs. L. Sherwood Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks of Ingleside spent Sunday with Mrs. Hendricks' mother, Mrs. Sherwood.

John Nadr will conduct an ice cream and refreshment stand on his corner of Fox Lake road this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wendland of Elmhurst spent a few days last week with the Rudolph Wendland family.

Mrs. Edith Keeley and children of Dixon, Ill., have spent the past two weeks with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Fowler.

The L. V. T. commercial club held an open meeting and social evening on Tuesday evening of this week. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. McCloskey and baby stated on Monday for a six week's visit with her parents in Pennsylvania but Mr. McCloskey is still on the job.

Will Fisher will occupy the building recently erected by Joe Pester on his lot, as an automobile accessory shop and expects to take possession soon.

Miss Hilda Tweed came home last Saturday from Gurnee where she has been staying since she came from the hospital a short time ago and is now doing nicely.

John Lund and wife of Chicago spent the week-end here. They have sold their house and lot known as the Burnett place, to a Chicago surgeon, who will use it as a summer home.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wendland and children and Ernest Drecoll of Elmhurst were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. Wendland and Mrs. Wendland remained over Monday when Mrs. Rudolph Wendland entertained a few friends in honor of her birthday.

TREVOR

Mrs. Toohey was a Burlington visitor Saturday.

Mrs. Harry Lubeno spent Thursday in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Knudson were Chicago shoppers Friday.

Mrs. Myers and daughters autoed to Kenosha Friday.

Harry Orvis of Camp Lake was a caller Wednesday.

Mrs. Baethke entertained Chicago friends over Sunday.

Mrs. Dan Longman visited her parents in Antioch Thursday.

Mrs. Milton Pierce of Bristol called on her father Saturday.

Ruth Thornton was an Antioch shopper Saturday morning.

Miss Frank Stewart spent the week end at the Fleming home.

A number of our town people attended the dance at Munster Monday.

Cliff Pacey and wife of Wilmot called at the Hiram Patrick home Sunday.

Fred Schreck and children spent Sunday with relatives in Libertyville.

Mrs. Henry Walberg of Silverlake was a guest of Mrs. Toohey Sunday.

Mrs. Eleo Butterick of Waukegan is visiting her cousins, the Ira Brown family.

H. C. Patrick and wife visited at the Wm. Winchell home in Wilmot Saturday.

George Letzer and friend of Chicago spent over Sunday with the former's parents here.

Mrs. Charles Barber and daughter Ruth of Silverlake spent Thursday with her parents here.

Mr. and Mrs. Mickle and daughter Myrtle and Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Smith and Gertrude Mathews autoed to Kenosha Saturday.

H. D. McKay and family came from Chicago on Friday to spend a few days with their parents here.

George Faulkner and wife and Mrs. Ward of Wilmot called on friends here Monday afternoon.

The Liberty Cemetery Helpers will hold a business meeting Tuesday, April 12, at two o'clock at the home of Miss Patrick. All interested in the work of the cemetery are cordially invited. Please notice the change in date.

Quite a number of our young people attended the play at Salem given by the Wilmot scholars.

Mrs. Peterson and children of Kenosha are spending a number of days with her mother, Mrs. Rumpetsky.

Mrs. Ann Sheen and daughter Mary returned home last Sunday after a few weeks stay with Mrs. Chas. Miller and family.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Van Osdal in company with their son Wm. Van Osdal and wife autoed from Chicago Sunday morning returning in the evening.

Hibbard Butterick a former resident of the town of Salem died at the home of a relative near Aurora on March 21, after an illness of nearly two years.

WILMOT

Mrs. Wm. Volbrecht was ill the past week.

Marie Mattern spent Saturday in Kenosha.

Myrtle Westlake was out from Kenosha over Sunday.

Marie Mattern was home from Somers for the week-end.

Herbert Swenson was home for the week-end from Kenosha.

Mrs. F. Rudolph and Raymond motored to Kenosha on Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bruel spent the first of the week in Milwaukee.

Schultz & Mienke are installing a 500 gallon gasoline tank at their garage.

Don Winn will work for the Swenson's this summer at English Prairie.

P. Conway and children of McHenry, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. Nett.

Hazel and Violet Beck left for a week's visit with Chicago relatives Tuesday.

Mrs. R. Schenning and children of Silverlake spent a couple of days with Mr. and Mrs. J. Nett.

Hazel and Violet Beck, Doris Gannazine and Lloyd Stoen motored to Lake Geneva, Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Madden and Cora of Kenosha spent the week end with Mr. and Mrs. Fred Madden.

Rev. J. Brasky and Miss G. Fisher spent the first of the week with Mr. and Mrs. Brasky at Watertown.

Frank Rudolph is putting an extensive addition to his residence and intends to have the entire building stuccoed.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Luedtke and children, and Charles Luedtke of Kenosha, were over Sunday visitors with Mr. and Mrs. Otto Luedtke.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Madden of Devoit, were unable to attend the funeral of their sister, Mrs. Catherine Warriner, on account of the illness of Mrs. Madden.

Walter and James Carey purchased the Charles Snales farm on English Prairie last week. They have rented the place to Oscar and Earle Swensen, who will move to the farm this week.

Malcolm Sanborn, the oldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy Sanborn, of Guyman, Okla., died Wednesday, March 30. The young man had been a member of the U. S. Marines until illness had forced him to return to his home at Guyman a year ago.

There will be confirmation at the Ev. Lutheran church Sunday, April 10. The services will be at 9:30 and will be entirely in English. Everybody welcome. The confirmation class will consist of the following: Henry Frank, Reuben Schultz, Louis Holidorf, Edna Fiegel and Rhoda Jedele.

The noted photo play "Confession" which ran for weeks at Milwaukee, will be presented for the benefit of the Holy Name parish at the Bloss hall at Salem on Tuesday evening, April 12, at the Martin hall Silver Lake Wednesday evening, April 13, and at the M. W. A. hall, Wilmot, at 8:15 Wednesday evening, April 13.

The campaign organized to raise \$5,000,000 for the United Catholic Charities of Wisconsin, is progressing very satisfactorily. The Holy Name parish of Wilmot was assessed \$2,100 and went over the top the past week, the thirtieth congregation to succeed in raising the quota assigned to it. The committee in charge of the drive were John Nett, of Wilmot, Anton Schlox of Basett, and Wm. Richter, of Silver Lake.

Catherine Warriner was born in the town of Randall, Wis., March 18, 1856, and died March 31, 1921, being 65 years and 13 days of age. She was married Nov. 21, 1890, to John Warriner who survives her. One child was born who died 1893. Mrs. Warriner was a practical nurse and almost every family in the neighborhood of Spring Grove, Wilmot and Solon have at some time in the past thirty years required her services in time of sickness. Her loss is a sad one to the entire community, as she seemed to be closer than friend to all. Her death occurred at the Carlin farm on English Prairie where she has resided for several years.

CONGRESS HEARS
DRAMATIC PLEA
FROM FILIPINO

Philippine Resident Commissioner Isuro Gabaldon

In a speech which was given very close attention and was frequently applauded.

"At one time," said Commissioner Gabaldon, "Congress had before it no less than thirty resolutions expressing sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people, if not actually urging England to grant independence to Ireland. At that time, also the Filipinos were knocking at your door. Out of the womb of war, many European republics were born, and America has rejoiced to uphold the same. And yet the claim of the Filipinos is still unheeded. Must there be exceptions, then, in international justice?"

"My plea, gentlemen of the American Congress, is that you ignore no longer the repeated requests of a deserving people for an independence that rightfully belongs to them. The granting of independence now affords the United States a golden opportunity to give to the world an unsavory proof of its sincerity, its consistency and its altruism. It will be the greatest example of square dealing in the history of the ages."

"Do not think we are not appreciative of all you have done for us. We are. America has truly treated the Filipino people as no other nation has ever treated an alien race in all history. The high points of the American policy in the Philippines have been consistently inspired by altruism. We know that you were actuated in your labors by the desire to contribute to our own welfare."

"And we love you perhaps most of all for your solemn promise to grant us that which we hold dearer than life itself—our freedom. Independence is our national ideal. It is our all absorbing aim. It grows stronger every hour. For the spirit of nationalism never dies. Much less can it be subdued. We believe that we can never hope to be a sturdy nation if we are to rely forever on the magnanimity of the United States."

"America's task in the Philippine Islands is finished. What you have assumed as your sacred obligation in that part of the world has been fulfilled. A people with a medieval system of institutions has been transformed into a conscious nation, imbued with all that is modern in the activities of nations. And if you give us independence our gratitude to you will increase a thousand fold; it will last forever if you keep faith with us."

"There is but one issue in the Philippine question, and that is: Is there today a stable government on the Islands? In the Jones law you promised independence upon the establishment of such a stable government. Your own Governor-General has officially reported that there is a stable government in existence today, and we also have submitted plenty of evidence to substantiate its existence. Therefore, we hope and expect America will now carry out its pledge."

FINE HAT MAKING
A PHILIPPINE ART

This Filipina is making a Philippine hat, which is becoming quite popular with both men and women in the United States, and is usually a source of great pride to the wearer.

FILIPINO INDEPENDENCE,
BUT NO GUARANTY

(Chicago Tribune.)
We do not blame the Filipino people for wanting their complete freedom. It is the natural aspiration of mankind.

BORROWING MADE FINE ART

Expert Explains How He Managed to Live Well Without Resorting to Degrading Toll.

The man has been a mystery to me and I'll admit it. He dresses like a race horse tout, he is a most inconsistent and mercurial liar, and his eyes are set too close together. Yet he usually has money, he seems never to miss a meal, and he inhabits places frequented by highly civilized folk.

"He's a borrower," said the hotel detective. "He can borrow \$2 from the mail clerk here, and that's a feat of legerdemain. If I let him talk to me for 15 seconds he could borrow money from me."

A set of circumstances made it possible for me to put the borrower in the press and squeeze some conversation out of him. I wanted to know how he did it.

"You are too well dressed and too conspicuously clothed," I told him cruelly. "Your face is that of a door-mat thief, and while you are an excellent, you are likewise a diffuse and forgetful liar. Yet you manage to borrow enough money to keep on living well. How do you do it?"

The borrower said his plan of action is simple. He first finds some one who will let him talk without moving away. Then he stages himself as a rich and influential business man. He rushes to conferences with financial magnates or to take lunch with some captain of industry. He repeats two or three times. If the boob seems impressed he then pushes a prong in for the largest sum the victim will give up.

"Always work fast," said he. "Spring the loan idea on him so quick he hasn't time to think. Nine times out of ten you get it. The sucker is ashamed to confess to a rich man that he has not plenty of money. He'd turn a poor devil down so cold he'd break in four places, but he wants to save his face with the topside man."

After that it was more difficult to sympathize with his clients.—Kansas City Star.

NAME IS IMPORTANT THING

Writer of Boys' Stories Must Select Those of His Hero and Villain With Care.

It is wonderful how much depends upon getting effective names for both hero and villain in boys' stories, writes a literary correspondent. Certain names, and particularly certain combinations of names, make a subtle appeal to the writer and actually help him in his work. Jim, Joe, Bill, Dick, Tom, and Harry are names still as much in common use as ever they were. Yet if the writer of a boy's story is going to use one of them he must be careful to combine it with a surname that is of a less common order. For instance, you could call your hero Dick Sterne, but Harry Jenkins would be simply unthinkable. The youth of the present day have the critical faculty highly developed and, to the best of my belief, prefer names that are a little out of the common. Personally, I generally call my hero Roger, Basil, Owen, Digby, Roy, Boyd, or by some name of similar type. It is worth remembering that the hero's name should, if possible, be short. Also his nationality should always be indicated by his name. Desmond, for instance, for an Irish boy; Douglas for a Scot; while Bud or Hank will indicate an American.

Ibi Sin Started It

The first known portrait of a human being has been discovered among the University of Pennsylvania's collection of clay tablets from Babylonia. It is said to be a picture of Ibi Sin, the last king of Ur.

This information is interesting but too indefinite. There is a lot we'd like to know about it. For instance, is it a portrait of Ibi Sin as he looked in his first dress suit, or a likeness of old Ibi taken in his lodge regalia, or a picture of Mr. Sin before or after taking somebody's famous spring tonic? We know little about Ibi Sin, but if he really was the first man to establish the custom of being photographed on any and all occasions we'll say his last name was well chosen.—Detroit Free Press.

Mid-Victorian Marksman.

Years ago, Richard H. Dana, a very well introduced young American, was much entertained by the greatest and most distinguished of the English elite. In his book, "Hospitality in England in the Seventies," Mr. Dana shows many charming and amusing pictures of the period. Once, for instance, on a gala day he saw Queen Victoria make a wonderful bull's-eye at one thousand yards. The young man's suspicions were aroused, and he asked how it was possible for her to shoot so well, and Lord Spencer explained to him that the rifle was set in a vise, the wind tested, the rifle fired several times until it was exactly adjusted, and then a silken cord was tied at one end to the trigger and the other end the queen pulled.

Not Quite the Idea.

"Who are the most esthetic people in this town?"

"Well," said the citizen who was caught off his guard, "I don't know just what you mean by 'esthetic,' but without a dictionary, I'd say that the two most esthetic people in our town are Mr. Bibbles and Mr. Jagsby. They spend about half their time in a Turkish bath."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

MADE RECORD IN
RESEARCH WORK

University of Illinois Has Added Millions to Wealth of People of State.

LONG LIST OF DISCOVERIES

Finding of New Process of Coking Coal Alone Worth More Than Probable Appropriations for the Next Century.

What is the University of Illinois? Just what does it do? How big is it? How many buildings has it? How large is its faculty?

Many people think of the university as a teaching institution only, a kind of enlarged high school. This is a mistake. A university, particularly a state university, is so much more than this that its teaching, in the ordinary sense of the term, represents but a fraction of its service and expense. A university is, in fact, a clearing house for knowledge, both old and new, a forum for the discussion of present day problems, and an organization for the solution of these problems and for the discussion of new truth.

The University of Illinois performs four distinct functions, all expensive:

1. Teaching the undergraduate body of students, not in set courses most easily taught, but in those which best meet their needs, requiring, of course, constant revision.

2. Training new faculty and executive staff; a university is not only a repository of knowledge and an agency of discovery, but a training place for its own workers. Teachers and research men cannot be bought like commodities. The only places where they are produced are these same universities; that is to say, they must be manufactured through the machinery of the institution.

3. Investigation and research for the sake of correcting old beliefs and for the discovery of new facts, with which not only to improve teaching but to advance the industries and refine the arts of life.

4. Attendance upon meetings, conventions and conferences, educational, industrial, economic and social, both national, state and local, at which leading men meet and discuss questions of progress, and at which the university's advice and help are sought.

It would be difficult to say which one of these four functions costs the most. The different colleges of the university differ in this respect. In the college of agriculture, for example, the supposition is that one-half the funds should go for research. Therefore, much less than the total energy of the scientific staff is available for teaching students.

The University as a Teaching Institution.

As a teaching institution the university comprises eight colleges, four schools, and a half dozen auxiliary bureaus and divisions, such as the extension service and the experiment stations, which are exclusively research in character: 1. College of Liberal Arts and Sciences; 2. College of Agriculture; 3. College of Engineering; 4. College of Commerce; 5. College of Education; 6. College of Law; 7. School of Library Science; 8. School of Music; 9. Graduate School; 10. Summer Session; 11. College of Medicine, Chicago; 12. College of Dentistry, Chicago; 13. School of Pharmacy, Chicago; 14. Other great departments are: Military and physical education divisions and the health service.

The University's Research Work.

As on the teaching side the university imparts known truths and facts like any other teaching institution, on the side of research it produces new truth. Great as is the university as a teaching organization, it is as great, or greater, as an agency of research. If the university did no teaching at all, it would justify the appropriations made to it by the accomplishments of its research departments. It is impossible to give a money value to the results of such work, but it is doubtless beyond the total appropriations of the university from the time it was established.

Some of the important research contributions which have increased the wealth and welfare of the state and nation are these: Conservation and improvement of the fertility of the soil; the improvement of live stock; discoveries in the manufacture and methods of using reinforced concrete; the production of an iron alloy with magnetic properties, seven or eight times more effective than is now in use in the transformation of electric current of high voltage; the discovery of a new law of steam expansion and the production of a "steam table" more accurate than any before published; the discovery of a new process for coking Illinois coal, which, when commercially applied, will, in the opinion of some, be worth more to the state than all the appropriations the university will get in a hundred years.

Studies have been conducted to lessen the destructiveness of corn smut, to determine the causes of decay of cotton cloth, the effect of early frost on corn, and the use of Illinois clays in manufacture. In research work in

corn breeding, four distinct kinds of kernels have been produced, the protein content of some being richer than before and the oil content in others being increased. Our chemists have made a new alloy usable for many different purposes, but chiefly as a substitute for platinum. Our psychologists and the faculty of the College of Education are continuously suggesting improvements in teaching methods and administration, making our public school work more effective. Hundreds of teachers have this year been in touch with these departments. In fact, there is no division of the university's work whose research does not, in some way, directly or indirectly increase public health or promote public health and happiness.

As a public service institution, the university is called on by many different organizations in the state to give advice and help in problems of widely different character. Its staff are called on to impart information to individuals and bodies interested in agriculture, engineering, business and general social welfare. The calls for these purposes run into the hundreds every year.

Endowed and State Universities.

Endowed institutions in the country are raising additional funds for increased salaries. Harvard has raised \$15,000,000; Massachusetts "Tech" has raised \$13,000,000; Princeton, Cornell, Northwestern and others are doing likewise. The institutions which can pay adequately and offer the best facilities for research will get the best teachers and investigators. If Harvard needs the annual income from \$15,000,000 in addition to what it now has, the University of Illinois needs an annual appropriation greater than that income, because it does so many more lines of work.

The average approximate per capita cash expenditures for instruction at the University of Illinois in 1913 was \$259. This year it is approximately \$223, a decrease due to the fact that the staff is being strained beyond reason. But if we remember that the dollar of 1913 is worth 57 cents today, the value expended for instruction this year per capita, is \$127; that is, the state is paying less than half in value this year what it paid six years ago for what ought to be the same or better service. The money gain is taken out of men and quality of work.

Falling adequate provision, the university will be obliged (1) to abandon a large part or all of its research activities, and to sink to the level of a second or third rate institution; (2) to limit the number of students, both in advanced and entering classes; (3) to be content to see more of our able staff leave us, and provide for our boys and girls instruction of second or third rate quality; (4) to abandon some established departments altogether.

To resort to any one of these means poorer education of the young, fewer and less valuable contributions to the wealth and welfare of the people by research, and dependence of the proud state of Illinois on other institutions to give its children first-class training and promote its welfare.

It is intended to ask the people of the state, through their legislature:

1. To appropriate for the first year of the biennium for operation, maintenance, equipment and certain extensions the sum of \$4,000,000 per year, \$2,500,000 of it from the university mill tax and the balance from the general revenue.

2. To appropriate \$1,000,000 a year for the next two years for buildings that must be completed within that period to meet the university's pressing needs.

3. To appropriate \$250,000 a year for two years to begin a new group of agricultural buildings.

4. To amend the mill tax law by changing the rate from two-thirds of a mill to one full mill, which was the original rate.

5. To make it possible for the university to have a continuous policy with reference to its building by passing an additional mill tax law of one-fourth of a mill, so as to provide for the continuance of the \$1,000,000 a year, to meet the building needs of the university for a period of ten years, or until repealed.

This is a large request, although much smaller, as said above than that of some of our sister state institutions whose enrollment of students is less than that of the University of Illinois. It is a reasonable minimum, a conservative estimate. It is for the people of the state themselves to decide whether it shall be given by the legislature and the new administration. If you believe in it, tell your representatives and your senator.

COST OF STATE UNIVERSITIES

That of Illinois Is Very Small as Compared to Many Others.

In regard to requests for appropriations, the University of Illinois is a "piker" as compared to some other states.

The aggregate request in Illinois for the biennium is \$10,500,000; in Wisconsin, \$10,286,000, aside from \$998,520 received as an emergency appropriation last winter; in Michigan, \$18,350,000; in Minnesota, \$10,428,000, in addition to an emergency appropriation of \$1,007,035; in Ohio, \$11,026,312; in Iowa, \$10,107,000, not including buildings; in California, \$13,710,423. One illustration of an endowed institution is Columbia. Its operating budget alone in 1920 was \$8,445,000; in 1915, only five years before, it was \$3,897,000.